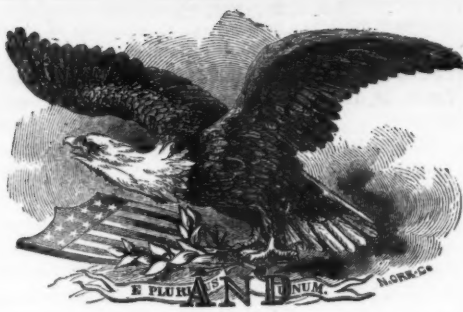


ARMY



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THE ARMY AND THE INDIANS.

IT does not need the testimony of those who drive a thrifty trade in philanthropy to convince us that the policy heretofore pursued by our Government toward the Indians has not been a proper one; nor can anyone deny that the Indians have been in many particulars grievously wronged by the Government, even more than by irresponsible individuals. Indeed, the Federal management of Indian affairs seems to have been marked from the outset by a mixture of ignorance, timidity, and vacillation bordering upon imbecility. It is not worth while to recapitulate here the disgraceful story of our dealings with the savages—how we have continually incited and encouraged their lawlessness; how we have paid them high premiums upon rapine and violence; how we have purchased their peace by the most shameful concessions, and provoked them to fresh hostilities by the violation of treaty stipulations. All these things have been fully discussed; and, from present appearances, the end is not yet. A company of ladies and gentlemen, temporarily deprived of occupation by the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, have associated for the purpose of "advocating a Christian policy toward the Indians." Their idea of a Christian policy seems to be to denounce, with a recklessness, virulence, and mendacity only paralleled by the tone of extreme rebel journals toward certain Union officers during the late civil war, those officers who have, in the strict line of their duty, administered punishment to tribes whose monstrous outrages upon the frontier settlers would, under any other government than ours, have invoked speedy extermination. Indeed, Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN never received such vulgar abuse from rebel sources as he has during the last eighteen months from these Indian philanthropists.

It is hardly surprising that many Eastern journals, with little information on the subject, and a strong tendency toward extremes in civil and political reforms, should adopt the views advanced by the sensationalists, and urge that the Army be recalled from the frontiers and the plains, and the Indians delivered into the hands of Quaker agents, Christian missionaries, and the plundering Indian ring; that they should be clothed with the elective franchise, and greeted at once as "man and brother." It is perhaps not strange that the *Tribune* denounces the honest, hardy, and industrious people who have, in compliance with its constantly reiterated advice, endeavored to establish homes in the far West, because they have organized to protect themselves and their families from hideous brutalities, and their property from rapine. It was a matter of course that General SHERMAN should be violently assailed by male

and female termagants for suggesting, in a letter to the Indian Convention recently held in this city, that the Indian question is a practical one, and could be better understood and discussed in a convention held in the heart of the Indian country. But it will be very surprising, and very unfortunate also, if the Government allows the philanthropic mountebanks to influence its Indian policy, which, bad as it is at present, would be made immeasurably worse by the adoption of wild and impracticable theories.

The proposition which was made some time ago, and approved by General GRANT, to place the entire management of Indian affairs in the hands of the Army, is the only sensible one, and must be adopted before we can have a peaceful solution of the Indian question. The experiment of the employment of Quaker agents, fortified as they have been with bountiful supplies of presents for the pacification of their charges, has proved a failure, notwithstanding the asseverations to the contrary. They have succeeded in impressing a few squaws and superannuated warriors with their non-combative views; but the tribes over whom they have nominal charge have never omitted an opportunity to engage in hostilities, and now there is scarcely a day in which the telegraph does not bring us intelligence of their depredations on the frontier settlements. That they have not done greater mischief is due to their lack of ammunition rather than to the influence of Quaker agents. Since the fearful blunder of two years ago, when the Government armed and equipped the tribes of the plains for the slaughter of the white settlers in Kansas, those tribes have not been so bountifully supplied with warlike implements and ammunition, and their operations have consequently been confined to such affairs as waylaying and murdering small parties of hunters and travellers, attacking railway stations, and stealing stock. That they did not fulfil their recent menace of commencing hostilities upon a larger scale is owing entirely to the prompt action of the Army officers.

There is no doubt that the Friends have done all they could for the moral regeneration of their Indian wards; but no one who has any acquaintance with Indian character will believe that the savages are to be controlled in their present state by anything but fear and hope of reward. Naturally bloodthirsty, they depart upon a murdering and plundering expedition with as much zest as they would go to a meal of fresh buffalo meat. Naturally indolent, they will, having temporarily sated their appetite for blood, be content for a season to eat rations, strut around in red blankets, and smile benignantly upon every white man whom they think will be moved to give them presents of coffee, tobacco, rum, or anything else eatable or drinkable. They have no sense of gratitude nor of honor which cannot be purchased for a price; they are thieves and liars by instinct; and their brutality is of the stolid, pitiless sort which characterizes only the hyena among brutes. It is sheer nonsense to talk of elevating these people to a civilized standard of morality in a few months or in a generation, whatever influences may be brought to bear upon them. They must be restrained by military force. They must be punished for every crime they commit. It is not necessary to treat them with harshness; they should be instructed and assisted and encouraged by all possible means; but without re-

straint they cannot be kept peaceable. They should be as soon as possible removed to carefully selected reservations, under military force sufficient to keep them in and to keep evil-disposed white men out. Let them have the best instructors in every branch of useful knowledge, including morality and religion, but let Army officers be their agents, responsible only to the Army Department, and with discretion to act with promptness upon all pressing occasions. Annuities would then be as honestly disbursed as now, and crimes committed by Indians would be properly punished, which they are not now. And the Indians, learning at length that the Government does not fear them, as many of them now suppose, would soon be brought under subjection to proper authority. This may, in the opinion of the professional philanthropists, be oppressive to the new object of their sympathies; but it is the only way to really benefit the Indian race, and to preserve peace on the frontier, which is now the constant theatre of atrocities unheard-of elsewhere upon the face of the globe—atrocities for which the retribution inflicted upon the Piegan village was not nearly an adequate punishment, yet which have called forth no "sweet poem," so far as heard from, from any sympathizing Mrs. DAVIS at the East.

The preparations which the Western frontier people are now making for their own defence, and possibly for reprisals upon the savages, are significant. They mean that if the Government does not settle this Indian question definitely and speedily, the people will—independently of, and perhaps in defiance of, the Federal authority; and they would, in such an event, have abundant sympathy throughout the nation.

THE Fenians are once more on the march, and the President has found it necessary to issue a proclamation, informing all persons ill disposed toward the peace of Her Majesty's dominion of Canada that they must take their own risks, and run the double venture of capture by Canada and arrest for the violation of our laws of neutrality. The action of General GRANT has been prompt and friendly, but it cannot save the Canadians from those disturbing dreams which are always awakened among them by the story of Fenians in motion. If it be true, as reported, that MOSBY has crossed the border to head a cavalry raid, the Canadians may have an opportunity to witness, on their own soil, those deeds of the Virginia troops which they were so ready to applaud when seen from a safer distance a few years ago.

The latest news from the "seat of war" is that General FOSTER, the United States Marshal for Vermont, had quieted the fears of the Canadians by charging upon the Fenian column in a carriage with a single deputy and capturing the leader of the Fenian army, General O'NEILL, at the head of his troops.

THE Conference Committee of the two Houses of Congress on the Army bill will not meet until next week, on account of the absence of Senator WILSON. It is understood that the House members will endeavor to have the pay section restored to the bill, and also the section abolishing brevet rank, and that if these points are conceded they will not insist on any more stringent measures of reduction than those proposed by the Senate bill.

THE ARMY.

THE detachment of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry at Cameron, Texas, was ordered, March 4, to return without delay to Austin, Texas, and be reported to the commanding officer of that post for duty. The sub-post of Montgomery, Texas, is discontinued, and the detachment now stationed there will be reported to their company commanders.

THE headquarters of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, now at Austin, Tex., is established at San Antonio, Tex., to which place the regimental staff officers will repair with the records of the regiment. Company A, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed, via Austin, to San Antonio, Tex., and be reported to the commanding officer of that post for duty. On the arrival at San Antonio, Tex., of Company A, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Company G, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed to and take post at Fort Concho, Tex.

THE commanding officer Fort Smith, Arkansas, was ordered, May 21, to detach from Company D, Sixth U. S. Infantry, a lieutenant and ten men who will proceed immediately from Fort Smith, Ark., to Fort Gibson, C. N., where this officer will report to the commanding officer for duty. Company H, Sixth U. S. Infantry, will, upon the arrival of the detachment of Company D, Sixth U. S. Infantry, at Fort Gibson, C. N., march to and take post at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency on the North Fork of the Canadian river (near the crossing of the Forts Sill and Harker road), relieving Company E, Third U. S. Infantry. Upon the arrival of Company H, Sixth U. S. Infantry at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Company E, Third U. S. Infantry, will return to its proper station at Camp Supply, I. T.

THE telegraphic correspondence between General Sherman and General Pope, concerning the recent Indian raid on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, shows that General Woods has been placed in charge of the whole line of the road west of Wallace, and furnished with four companies of cavalry to pursue the Indians, and three of infantry for the protection of laborers. General Sherman issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, May 18. }

General John Pope, Commanding Department of the Missouri, St. Louis:

The most energetic measures possible should be made to hunt down and destroy that party of Indians that made the attack on the railroad on the Sandy. No Indian should be allowed respite between the railroads.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES.

General P. H. Sheridan, Helena:

Your despatches are received. Of course that party that murdered the railroad men on the Big Sandy should be pursued to the death. Citizens organized as volunteers may engage in the pursuit in their own interest, but should not pass more than one march north of the Union Pacific Road unless in close pursuit of the actual murderers. No Indians can now be between the two railroads, and the sooner they are cleaned out the better. In a recent case between Fort Hays and Camp Supply, the Indians on being captured turned out to be white men in disguise. Such men are as bad, if not worse, than the Indians, and are not entitled to mercy. I hardly think any of Red Cloud's Sioux can be so far south as Big Sandy, but if so, not one should be spared if found in possession of the stolen stock.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE course of practical instruction for the months of May, June, July, and August, at the Artillery School U. S. A. Fort Monroe, Va., will be, by order of General Barry, as follows:

Siege Battery.—The service of the four 2-inch and four 5-inch guns, and of the 8-inch howitzer; the mechanical manœuvres with blocks and rollers, with lifting jacks, and the siege-gins; the transportation and laying of two siege-gun platforms; and blank cartridge and target practice with the howitzer, and each kind of gun.

Field Battery.—The service of the 3-inch the 12-pounder, and the Gatling gun; mechanical manœuvres and blank cartridge practice with the 3-inch and 12-pounder; and target practice with the 3-inch, 12-pounder, and Gatling gun.

Sea-Coast Batteries.—The service of the 15-inch, 10-inch, and 100-pounder guns; and of the flank-defence howitzer; mechanical manœuvres of mounting and dismounting guns and carriages by means of gins, hydraulic jacks, and blocks and rollers; and of transportation by means of cradles, sling-carts, and trucks; blank cartridge and target practice with 15-inch, 10-inch, and 100-pounder guns. The service and mechanical manœuvres of the 10-inch guns will be in casemate as well as in barbette.

Mortar Batteries.—The service of the cohorn mortar of 8 and 10 inch siege mortars, and of the 10 and 13 inch

sea-coast mortars; mechanical manœuvres of the siege mortars with blocks and rollers, and of the sea-coast mortars with hydraulic jack and the gin; laying platforms for, and target practice with, siege and sea-coast mortars.

Brevet Brigadier-General Roberts, lieutenant-colonel Fourth artillery, will superintend the instruction at the field and siege batteries, and Brevet Brigadier-General Morgan, major Fourth Artillery, that at the mortar and sea-coast batteries. Except on Saturdays and Sundays, there will be daily recitations in the artillery tactics, light and heavy, and in as much of the infantry tactics as may be prescribed by the commanding officer of the school. These recitations will take place at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will continue for one hour. Brevet Brigadier-General Roberts will instruct the lieutenants of the First, Second, and Third Artillery, and Brevet Brigadier-General Morgan those of the Fourth and Fifth Artillery, and they will render on each Saturday morning to the adjutant of the school weekly class reports of the prescribed form. There will be toward the latter part of the summer recitations in the Army Regulations, Kautz Customs of Service, and in Kautz Company Clerk—the time, place, and manner of which will be prescribed in subsequent orders. On Friday afternoons the drill will be in infantry tactics, either by company or by battalion, as may be designated by the commanding officer of the school.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending May 23, 1870.

Tuesday, May 17.

THE leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Henry C. Dames, Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 48, March 7, 1870, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended three months.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant L. A. Nesmith, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 51, March 23, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended sixty days.

So much of Special Orders No. 108, May 10, 1870, from this office, as relates to Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. C. Moore, unassigned, is hereby revoked, and he will await orders at his own request.

As soon as the recruits ordered by paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 35, February 11, 1870, from this office, to be sent to the Fourth U. S. Infantry, in the Department of the Platte, have been forwarded, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, St. Louis, Mo., will forward under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, two hundred recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Shaw, Montana Territory (via Corinne, Utah Territory), where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer Seventh U. S. Infantry for assignment to his regiment.

Second Lieutenant Lewis S. Chase having, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, been reappointed second lieutenant U. S. Infantry, his resignation is, by direction of the President, hereby accepted to take effect April 20, 1869.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Byron Dawson, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 62, March 19, 1870, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended sixty days.

Wednesday, May 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Woodruff, unassigned, will proceed to his home and await orders.

Captain and Brevet Major Alexander Moore, unassigned, will repair without delay to the headquarters Department of the Missouri and report to the commanding general of the department.

Permission to delay thirty days in complying with so much of paragraph 7, Special Order No. 108, May 10, 1870, from this office as directs him to join his proper station without delay, is hereby granted First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Samuel Peoples, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Major and Brevet Colonel H. G. Gibson, Third U. S. Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Paul Dahlgren, Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 261, November 1, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Edwin Turnock, Twentieth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 34, March 30, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended sixty days.

Thursday, May 19.

By direction of the President, Captain Robert Chandler, brevet major Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, is hereby transferred to the Seventh U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Department, aide-de-camp to Major-General Halleck, in Special Orders No. 23, April 31, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the South, is hereby further extended six months.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, is hereby assigned to the Department of the East, and will continue on duty at Richmond, Virginia. In addition to his reconstruction duties he will pay the troops embraced in the late Department of Virginia.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay

Department are hereby made: Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Taggart, will, as soon as relieved of the duties of chief paymaster Department of the South, by Major and Brevet Colonel A. H. Seward, report in person, not later than the 1st July, proximo, to the commanding general Department of the Columbia, for assignment as chief paymaster of that Department, relieving Major W. R. Gibson. Major Gibson, upon being relieved, will repair, without unnecessary delay, to the headquarters Department of the Platte and report for duty to the commanding general of that Department. Major Brantz Mayer, of the late Department of Virginia, will proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, not later than the 25th of June, proximo, and report thence by letter to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment, to relieve Major Nicholas Vedder. Major Vedder, upon being relieved, will report in person to the Paymaster-General. Major F. M. Etting, of the late Department of the Cumberland, is assigned to the Department of the South, and will report by letter to the commanding general of that Department for assignment.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Colonel A. G. Malloy, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will, at his own request, on account of ill-health, proceed to his home and await orders.

Major H. B. Burnham, judge-advocate, will, as soon as he has finished his duties connected with the late Department of Virginia, repair to Atlanta, Georgia, and report in person to the commanding general Department of the South to relieve Major Henry Goodfellow, judge-advocate, of that Department, who, upon being relieved, will repair without delay to this city and report in person to the Judge-Advocate-General for duty in the Bureau of Military Justice.

Captain and Brevet Major W. A. Elderkin, commissary of subsistence, will report in person without delay at the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri for assignment at Fort Lyons, Colorado Territory, there and in that vicinity to perform such purchasing and local duties in the Subsistence Department as may be required of him by the commanding general and chief commissary of that Department.

Friday, May 20.

Second Lieutenant D. Lynch, Jr., Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will report by letter to the superintendent mounted recruiting service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, who will order him to Carlisle to accompany recruits to his regiment, or to the Department of Texas, when his services are needed.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Kellogg, unassigned, will report in person on the first proximo to the commanding general Department of the Lakes for duty.

Saturday, May 21.

A board of examination having found Second Lieutenant Wellington G. Sprague, unassigned, "incapacitated for active service, and that, in the judgment of the board, said incapacity is due to a wound through the right hip, received in battle in front of Petersburg, Virginia, August 26, 1864, whilst serving as captain in the First Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, and to disease (amaurosis) and sickness in the line of duty," the president directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from wounds or injury received in the line of duty. In accordance with section 32 of the act approved July 28, 1866, Lieutenant Sprague is, by direction of the President, retired with the full rank of captain of infantry.

A board, to consist of Surgeon T. A. McParlin (brevet brigadier-general); Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington (brevet lieutenant-colonel); Assistant Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard (brevet major), will assemble at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, on the 1st day of June, 1870, to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class and the candidates for admission into the Academy. Reports of the proceedings of the board will be forwarded to the War Department, through the superintendent of the Military Academy, and special reports will be made in the cases of any graduates deemed to be physically unfit for the military service, and in the cases of those candidates heretofore admitted on probation. The board will adjourn from time to time until its duties are completed. The junior member of the board will act as recorder.

The leave of absence granted Captain Isaac F. Moffatt, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 293, December 14, 1869, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended ninety days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 110, May 12, 1870, from this office, directing the assignment of Captain William P. Martin, military storekeeper Quartermaster's Department, to duty at Charleston, S. C., to relieve Captain N. D. A. Sawyer, military storekeeper Quartermaster's Department, and the assignment of Captain Sawyer to duty at San Antonio, Texas, is hereby revoked.

Monday, May 23.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant W. W. Armstrong, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw one month's pay in advance, under the order of May 4, 1870, from this office, directing him to report to his regimental commander at Grenada, Miss.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 111, May 13, 1870, from this office, as directs him to report to the commanding general Department of California, is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon C. B. White (brevet major), for thirty days.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 111, May 13, 1870, from this office, as directs him to report to the commanding general Department of California, is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon George S. Rose for thirty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby

by authorized to draw pay in advance for the months of June and July, 1870, before starting to join his company on the Pacific coast.

The services of Hospital Steward Richard G. Mauss, U. S. Army, being no longer required, he will be discharged the service of the United States, to date May 20, 1870, upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

The extension of leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Robert Williams, assistant adjutant-general, in Special Orders No. 26, April 12, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, is hereby extended until December 1, 1870.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following additional light-house duties are assigned to the officers of the Corps of Engineers named: Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. Duane is charged with the duties of the second light-house district, in addition to those which he now has in the first light-house district, his station to continue at Portland, Me.; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Israel C. Woodruff is charged with the duties of the third light-house district, in addition to those which he now has in the fourth light-house district, with his office in New York city.

ARMY PERSONAL

BREVET Colonel Josiah Simpson, surgeon U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty at Fort McHenry, Md., as post surgeon.

MAJOR A. K. Arnold, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was relieved from duty at Waco, Tex., May 6, and ordered to Fort Richardson, Tex.

LEAVE of absence for seven days, was, May 19, granted Major Rodney Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, in Department of the Missouri.

FIRST Lieutenant George W. Chilson, late of the Thirty-second Infantry, has been placed on recruiting service in Detroit, Mich.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon R. Gale, U. S. A., will proceed with Company E, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, from Columbus, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Robert Gale, U. S. Army, was ordered, May 11, to accompany Company G, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, from San Antonio, Texas, to Fort Concho, Texas.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. McElroy, captain Eighth U. S. Cavalry, was, May 19, ordered to proceed without delay from Saint Louis, Missouri, and rejoin his troop.

BREVET Colonel F. W. Benteen, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry, is assigned to duty in St. Louis inspecting Cavalry horses. This order to take effect from April 19, 1870.

BREVET Brigadier-General John P. Hatch, major Fourth U. S. Cavalry, was ordered, May 6, to proceed to Fort Concho, Tex., and report to the commanding officer for duty.

THE leave of absence for five days granted First Lieutenant B. K. Roberts, Fifth U. S. Artillery, by the commanding officer Fort Preble, Me., was extended five days May 23.

SECOND Lieutenant Patrick Kelliher, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, was relieved, May 13, as recruiting officer at Jackson Barracks, La., and will report for duty with his regiment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Charles J. Whiting, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was relieved from duty at Greenville, Tex., May 6, and ordered to Fort Griffin, Tex., to assume command of that post.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon D. D. Clark, U. S. A., and Hospital Steward Robert Donneck, U. S. A., will accompany Company C, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, from Calvert, Tex., to Waco, Tex.

HOSPITAL Steward Austin C. Waterman, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Greenville, Tex., and ordered to Jefferson, Tex.; and Hospital Steward F. J. Patrick, U. S. A., from Lampasas, Tex., and ordered to Waco, Tex.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon T. B. Davis, U. S. A., was ordered, May 6, from Montgomery, Tex., to Galveston, Tex., to report to the commanding officer of Company G, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, to accompany that command to Fort Griffin, Tex.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon William Deal, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort Pike, La., and ordered to Shreveport, La.; Hospital Steward John Pregiser, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort Pike, La., and ordered to Jackson Barracks, La.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Rufus Choate, U. S. A., will accompany Company I, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, from Fort Richardson, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex.; upon completion of which duty, he will return to his station at Fort Richardson, Tex.

CAPTAIN Samuel L. Barr, U. S. Army, unassigned, was, May 19, relieved from attendance on General Court-martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Detroit, Michigan, and await summons.

CAPTAIN Edwin Mauck, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was granted, May 12, leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Military Department of Texas, and to apply to the division commander for an extension of thirty days.

TROOP L, of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, with field transportation, was, May 17, ordered to proceed from Fort Hays, Kansas, to Kit Carson, C. T., by rail, there to report to Brevet Major-General C. R. Woods, lieutenant-colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, for duty.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was, May 20, granted Brevet Major J. C. G. Happersett, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, provided he makes an arrangement satisfactory

to the commanding officer, Fort Washington, Md., to provide medical attendance during his absence.

CAPTAIN George W. Yates, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was relieved, May 16, from duty as a member of General Court-martial, and ordered to proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Hays, Kansas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon John Ridgely, U. S. A., will accompany headquarters and Company E, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, from Galveston and Columbus, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex., and, upon arrival at Fort Concho, will report to the commanding officer for duty.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon G. W. Hatch, U. S. A., will accompany Company I, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, from Corsicana, Tex., to Fort Griffin, Tex.; and Acting Assistant Surgeon A. C. W. Young, U. S. A., Company G, Tenth U. S. Infantry, from Helena, Tex., to Fort Brown, Tex.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. A. McCoy, U. S. A., was ordered, May 6, to accompany Companies E and I, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and B and H, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, from Jefferson, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex., and, upon arrival at Fort Concho, report to the commanding officer for duty.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. G. McKee, U. S. A., will accompany Company K, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, from Greenville, Tex., to Fort Richardson, Tex. The contracts of Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel L. Gilbert, U. S. A., and of Acting Assistant Surgeon P. E. McMullen, U. S. A., are annulled.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. De Loffre, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort McKavett, Tex., and ordered to Fort Concho, Tex., to accompany Companies B, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, and F, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, to Fort Davis, Tex. Upon completion of this duty, he will repair to Fort Stockton, Tex.

THE posts in the late Department of Virginia will constitute a quartermaster's district in charge of Brevet Colonel J. G. Chandler, quartermaster, at Richmond, Va. After settling his affairs at that station, Brevet Major S. A. Porter, first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster Seventeenth Infantry, will proceed without delay to join his regiment.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon W. C. Crooks, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort Concho, Tex., and will accompany Company E, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, from that post to Fort Clark, Tex. Upon the completion of this duty Dr. Crooks will repair to Austin, Tex., and report in person to the medical director of the Department of Texas.

MAJOR Lyman Bissell, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, was, May 10, ordered to accompany his command from Tyler, Texas, to Jefferson, Texas, and assume command of that post; Brevet Brigadier-General George P. Buell, lieutenant-colonel Eleventh U. S. Infantry, on his arrival to proceed to Waco, Texas, and assume command of that post.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon C. W. Knight, U. S. A., will accompany Company M, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, from Lampasas, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex.; Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Snively, U. S. A., Company B, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, from Livingston, Tex., to Fort Griffin, Tex.; and Acting Assistant Surgeon Orasmus Smith, U. S. A., Company F, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, from Shreveport, La., to Fort Griffin, Tex.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. G. Kimberly, and Hospital Steward Coburn S. Miller, U. S. A., will accompany Company M, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, from Tyler, Tex., to Jefferson, Tex.; and Acting Assistant Surgeon G. C. Douglas, U. S. A., Company F, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, from Cameron, Tex., to Waco, Tex.; and Acting Assistant Surgeon H. T. Calkins, U. S. A., Company A, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, from Brenham, Tex., to Waco, Tex.

BREVET Brigadier-General John I. Gregg, colonel Eighth U. S. Cavalry, was ordered, May 18, to proceed from Cheyenne, W. T., to Saint Louis, Mo., and report in person to the brevet major-general commanding the department. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. McElroy, captain Eighth U. S. Cavalry, will accompany Brevet Brigadier-General John I. Gregg to Saint Louis. Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas B. Chase, U. S. A., was ordered, May 18, to proceed without delay from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Harker, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer of the latter post for duty.

UPON his own application Brevet Colonel William G. Mitchell, captain Fifth U. S. Infantry, was, May 13, relieved from duty as acting assistant adjutant-general at headquarters Department of the Missouri, and ordered to proceed to Fort Hays, Kansas. Upon the adjournment *sine die* of the board of officers now in session at that post convened by paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 78, current series, from the headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office (of which he is a member), he will report for duty with his company. The commanding general of the department expresses his great reluctance to relieve Colonel Mitchell from his present duties, as his well-known efficiency and his perfect knowledge of the department render his services of great value.

MAJOR William P. Gould, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, May 12, to proceed to and pay, to include April 30, 1870, the troops at the following posts in the order named, viz.: Galveston, Columbus, Brenham, Calvert, and Company B, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, should he meet it *en route*; and Major Nicholas Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops at the following posts, in the order named, viz.: Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Baton Rouge and Shreveport, La., and Jefferson, Texas; Major William Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops at the following posts, in the order named: Forts Clark, Duncan, and McIntosh, and their sub posts; Major George E. Glenn, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops at the following posts, in the order named: Forts McKavett, Concho, Stockton, and Davis, and their sub posts. Major George E. Glenn, paymaster U. S. Army, will proceed to, and take station at, San Antonio, Texas.

GENERAL HANCOCK AND THE PRESIDENT.

THE following appears in the report of the Washington agent of the Associated Press to the daily papers. We republish it as a matter of interest to our readers. The words recently attributed to General Sherman and referred to below, appeared, we may add, in an editorial article in the *World*:

On the 18th of April last, Major General W. S. Hancock addressed the following telegraphic despatch to W. T. Sherman, dated St. Louis:

If my rank will not entitle me to a division, and the changes in departments are such as to make it practicable, I would prefer this (St. Louis) station. I leave at once for St. Paul.

The next day the following telegram was sent in reply:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1870.

General W. S. Hancock, Commanding Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

Your despatch from St. Louis has been received and I will answer you by mail. In the contemplated changes your post will not be altered. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON D. C., April 14, 1870

General W. S. Hancock, Commanding Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: I have laid your despatch of the 13th from St. Louis before the President, who authorized me to say that your wishes and claims for the succession to the command of the military division of the Pacific, made vacant by General Thomas's death, were fairly considered, and also your preference for the Department of the Missouri, in case of a change in its commander, were also known to him, but he has ordered otherwise. The President authorizes me to say to you that it belongs to his office to select the commanding generals of divisions and departments, and that the relations you chose to assume toward him officially and privately absolve him from regarding your personal preferences.

The order announcing these changes will be made public in a very few days, and they will not touch the Department of Dakota or Military Division of the Missouri. I am, with respect, yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, MINN., April 27, 1870.

To General W. T. Sherman, commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: Your letter has been received detailing the reasons the President gives why my claims to a more important command should not be regarded. I intended by my despatch to ask for a division, if the existing divisions were all continued, otherwise, if changes made it practicable, not as a favor, but as a claim to a command to which I thought my rank entitled me.

As the President leads me to believe that, because I have not his personal sympathy, my preferences for command will not be regarded, notwithstanding my rank, I shall not again open the subject, but will add in conclusion, that I think it is an unfortunate precedent to establish that military rank, in time of peace especially, in the assignment of general officers to commands of divisions and departments shall not have the consideration hitherto conceded to it. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Major-General U. S. Army.

The above correspondence has been copied from the telegrams and letters on file in the War Department, and it will be perceived that the following words recently attributed to General Sherman, do not appear in the letter of that gentleman: "I am requested by the President to inform you that there is nothing in your personal relations to General Grant, or in your official relations to his administration, that could justify your promotion now, or lead you to expect it hereafter."

The reference in General Sherman's letter to the "relations" which General Hancock "chose to assume toward him (the President) officially and privately," and absolving the President from regarding General Hancock's "personal preferences" is thus explained: At the time the reconstruction acts were put in operation General Hancock was transferred from the Department of the Missouri to the district of Louisiana. General Grant, as General-in-Chief, modified or revoked one of General Hancock's orders, to which the latter took strong personal exception. Shortly after, by order of the President, General Hancock was assigned to the command of the Division of the Atlantic, and came to Washington. He went to General Grant's headquarters, but instead of calling upon him personally simply registered his name, which was unusual, and considered discourteous. General Grant, having no knowledge or apprehension that General Hancock was offended with him, meeting him on the street shortly afterwards, accosted him in a friendly way: "Good morning, Hancock." To this General Hancock made no verbal response, but merely touched his hat and passed on. Some time subsequent the two met at a wedding party, when General Hancock turned his back on him. General Grant was also informed that General Hancock had boasted of his discourtesy to him on the street. When General Hancock issued an order for the removal of certain persons in New Orleans, a correspondence took place between the two generals on the subject, when General Hancock used language which was considered disrespectful and insubordinate to his superior officer.

General Hancock is now a major-general in command of a department. When General Thomas died there were left four major-generals—Halleck, who had been on the Pacific coast, and had served out a tour of duty; Meade, who was offered the command as successor to Thomas, but without change of rank, preferred remaining in Philadelphia. Thus the choice lay between Hancock and Schofield. The matter was submitted to the President, who simply directed that Schofield should be sent to the Pacific, leaving Hancock just where he was, namely, in command of one of the most important military departments in the country.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this Department of the JOURNAL all acts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States steamer *Mohican* sailed from San Francisco May 19, on a cruise.

THE *Wasp* sailed from Montevideo for St. Catharines, Brazil, on the 14th of April, to be absent about three weeks.

AT Charlestown Navy-yard, the *Palos* is receiving her masts, and it is thought she will be ready for sea about the first of June.

THE United States steamer *Portsmouth*, Commander A. A. Semmes, is supposed to be returning from the coast of Africa, and would probably arrive at Rio about May 1.

ADVISES from Malaga of April 29 say the American ship-of-war *Juniata*, from Tunis, anchored off this port last night, but has not been admitted to practice, and will proceed to Gibraltar.

THE United States monitor *Terror*, accompanied by her convoy, the tug *Pilgrim*, arrived at Savannah, on Tuesday, May 17, four days from Fortress Monroe. The *Terror* averaged six knots in a perfectly smooth sea.

COMMANDER Henry Wilson, commanding U. S. steamer *Frolic*, reports his arrival at Charlestown, Prince Edward Island, on the 12th of May. On his passage there he passed fields of ice between Gut of Canso and Prince Edward Island.

THE U. S. steam-tug *Cohasset* arrived at the Charlestown Navy-yard on the 21st inst. from Portsmouth. The *Worcester*, which has been in the dry-dock for several days, has not received her propeller. No work is being done aboard.

THE armor-plated steamer *Audacious*, just completed for the British navy, had a trial trip, May 23. She is of the type of Reed's second-class iron-clads. Her performance was in every way satisfactory, and she is reported to have obtained a speed of 13 1/2 knots per hour.

THE United States steamer *Lancaster* was at Montevideo April 14. Lieutenant-Commander James O'Kane, Lieutenant B. L. Edes, and Ensign Simons were detached from the *Lancaster* March 31, and ordered to the United States steamer *Wasp*, fourth rate, the first-named officer to command her. The *Wasp* was to proceed to St. Catharines to test the question of her sea-going qualities.

COMMANDER E. P. McCrea, commanding U. S. steamer *Monocacy*, has informed the Navy Department that on the 25th ult. he discovered in Hiredo or Spey Straits two rocks not laid down in the charts, with two feet of water on them, the northernmost a ledge and the westernmost a lump of rocks and ledge, situated about three miles N. E. of Robinett Rock, and in a dangerous position, for night running particularly.

THE U. S. steamer *Quinnebaug* sailed from Montevideo on the 1st of April for the United States, to touch at Bahia, Pernambuco, and Para. She will not touch at Rio on account of the yellow fever at that place. Several cases of yellow fever are reported at Buenos Ayres. Among those coming home in the *Quinnebaug* are Assistant Paymaster Machette and First Assistant Engineer Harrison, under sentence of court-martial. Also a large number of invalids. Admiral Lanman reports, (dated April 1) that political affairs in Uruguay are still in a disturbed state and arrests continuing to be made.

THE revenue cutter *Lincoln*, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to the seal islands St. Paul and St. George, for the purpose of aiding their inhabitants, who are supposed to be in a destitute condition. The *Lincoln* will take a large supply of provisions from San Francisco, and is expected to start within ten days. The necessary orders were sent by telegraph yesterday. Captain Charles Bryant, revenue agent, now in San Francisco waiting for orders, will proceed in the *Lincoln*, accompanied by an assistant, who will be selected from among the clerks in Secretary Boutwell's office, to take charge of the islands.

REAR Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic Fleet, reports to the Navy Department, under date of March 30, the state of affairs in Uruguay as in a very unsettled condition. Since the 18th of March a serious revolution has taken place. He says he is not able to state the facts in detail, with any probability of accuracy, further than that the party, "Blancos," out of power, desire to regain their former position, and those in power, "Colorados," desire to retain the government. At Rosario, Santa Fe district, Argentine Republic, on Sunday, March 20, an election occurred, attended with considerable bloodshed. The city was taken possession of by the *Gauchos* (administration), 1,500 strong, who shot down every one suspected of holding opposition sentiments. He says that it does not appear that the lives or property of foreigners were molested.

THE U. S. steamer *Saginaw*, fourth rate, left San Francisco, on February 23d last, and proceeded to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, where she remained one week, then sailed for Midway Islands, reaching that place on March 24. She is employed on special service, to survey a channel for the Pacific Mail company, to be used as a coaling station. All well on board. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant-Commander M. Sicard commanding; Ensign L. C. Logan, executive and equipment officer; Ensign Hamilton Perkins, navigator; Ensign William S. Cowles, Arthur H. Parsons; Past Assistant Paymaster G. H. Read, First Assistant Engineer James Butterworth, Assistant Surgeon Adam Frank, Second Assistant Engineers, John J. Ryan, Herschel Main, Jones Godfrey, and Cyrus D. Foss; Mate Gustavus H. Robinson.

DESPATCHES from Admiral Poor, dated on board the flagship *Severn*, at Havana, May 18, have been received. The *Severn* arrived there on the 16th instant, from Key West. The despatches contain no news of importance. The following men-of-war were in the harbor: British gunboat *Dart*, and the following Spanish vessels: flag-ship *Almonza*, under repair; iron-clad *Saragossa*, and frigates *Gerona* and *Ciudad de Cadiz*. The steamers *Herman Cortez*, *Pizarro*, *Fernando St. Catolica*, and *Churrua* were at the navy-yard, with no guns on board. Four small gun-boats, and the blockade runner *Neptune* were also there. The latter had two 100-pounders on board. A despatch from Admiral Poor, dated Key West, May 14, reports the sailing on that day of the *Nantasket* for St. Domingo, calling in at Trinidad de Cuba and Cienfuegos. The iron-clad *Dictator* and *Tuscarora* remain at Key West. In case the *Dictator* is required on the coast of Cuba the *Tuscarora* will convoy her. The *Saugus* will be sent from Havana as soon as the sanitary condition of the place renders it unsafe for her to remain there.

COMMANDER Nicholson of the United States steamer *Benicia*, reports the arrival of that vessel at Rio Janeiro on the 16th of April, forty-five days from Portsmouth. The officers and crew were well. The *Benicia* is on the way to the Asiatic squadron. Another despatch from Commander Nicholson, dated the 24th, at Rio, mentions that on the evening of the 29th of March, at five minutes to ten, while at about latitude 128 deg. south, longitude 24 deg. 40 m. west, two very distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt. The ship was heading S. S. W. 1/4 W., when two large meteors were observed, one falling to the zenith from southeast, the other from near the star Compass to the west. Immediately afterward the two shocks were felt; the first lasted about four seconds, and the other about three. The vibrations were distinctly felt, and were accompanied by a noise resembling thunder. The sky was clear at the time, excepting a low bank of cumulus clouds in the southwest; soon after a thick haze obscured the horizon.

THE *Areona*, a vessel of the North German Navy, has been lying off Castle Garden, New York harbor, for the past two weeks, having come here direct from the Suez celebration. She carries sixteen thirty-four-pounders, which also send a sixty-eight-pound conical shot; six twenty-four pound rifle guns, and on the upper deck two of Krupp's steel guns. These last and the thirty-six-pounders are breech-loaders. All the ordinary cannon of the Bund are made at Spandau. The North German Bund has 5 iron steam frigates, carrying from 10 to 25 guns; their tonnage from 3,500 to 6,000; their crews from 500 to 700 men; 1 iron corvette of 8 guns; 2 small iron-war steamers of 3 and 4 guns; the 6 spar-deck corvettes already mentioned; 5 "Glatthead's" corvettes, carrying about 15 guns and 200 men; 4 small steamers for port service, carrying 4 guns; 8 gun-boats, carrying 3 guns and 64 men; 14 gun-boats, carrying 2 guns and 48 men. Of sail war ships, they have three frigates, carrying from 25 to 50 guns, and 400 men, and 4 brigs, three of which carry 16 guns and 150 men.

FROM the navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., we learn that the sloop of war *St. Marys* hauled out into the stream May 9, where she awaited the remainder of her crew (about 95 men) to start for Panama, thence down the coast of South America. The *Mohican* arrived from Victoria April 28, bearing the flag of Commodore Taylor, commandant North Squadron of Pacific Fleet, and was at last accounts at this yard undergoing some slight repairs which were to be completed in a few days, when she sails for Panama. Commodore Taylor has transferred his flag to the *Ossipee*, which vessel will be ready for sea some time in June. The *Pensacola*, *Dacota*, and *Lackawanna* are being overhauled and repaired, but it will be months before either one is ready for sea, owing to so few men being employed in the yard. The following is a list of the officers of the *St. Marys*, viz: Commander T. C. Harris, Lieutenant-Commanders F. Rodgers and W. W. Maclay, Masters G. B. Livingston, D. W. Davis, and A. B. Carter; Ensign Perry Garst, Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Standcliff, Assistant Surgeon J. A. Hawke, First Lieutenant marines George M. Welles, Boatswain M. Hickey, Gunner W. Cope, Sailmaker G. T. Douglass, Carpenter R. T. Philbrick, Mates R. T. Lawless, T. W. Benham, L. Byersdorff, and C. E. Hasselbacker; Captain's Clerk Bryan O'Brien.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 18.—Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise, to the practice ship *Savannah*.
MAY 19.—Third Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Moore, to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.
MAY 21.—Commodore John P. Gillis, as light-house inspector of the Fourth Light-house District.
MAY 24.—Passed Assistant Paymaster C. D. Mansfield to the *Monocacy*.

DETACHED.

MAY 19.—Lieutenant Louis A. Kingsley, from the Hydrographic Office on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.
MAY 20.—Lieutenant John S. Newell, from the *Antonomah*, and granted leave of absence.
Lieutenant Edward T. Strong, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Ohio*.
MAY 21.—Commodore Wm. H. Gardiner, from duty as light-house inspector of the Fourth Light-house District, and placed on waiting orders.
MAY 23.—Carpenter Wm. D. Toy, from the Navy-yard on the 31st inst., and waiting orders.
Carpenter Wm. D. Jenkins, from the receiving ship *Vermont* on the 31st inst., and ordered to the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of June next.
MAY 24.—Lieutenant John J. Brice, from the Hydrographic Office, and placed on waiting orders.
Paymaster J. H. Buckley, from the *Monocacy*, and ordered home.

APPOINTED.

MAY 18.—Thomas McGlone, an acting carpenter in the Navy.
MAY 23.—George A. Crawford, of Waldeboro, Me., a chaplain in the Navy.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

MAY 23.—Master Wm. B. Arrants.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 20.—The orders of Lieutenant Charles A. Schetky, to the receiving ship *Ohio*, and he is ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 21, 1870:

Ah Lung, wardroom steward, November —, 1869, U. S. steamer *Oncida*, at Japan.
William McGrath, seaman, December 29, 1869, U. S. steamer *Oncida*.
Wm. Hill, beneficiary, May 14, Government Insane Asylum, Washington.
James G. Hughes, marine, May 15, Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Headquarters Eleventh Infantry, from Galveston, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex., April 12. Ordered.
Company A, Eleventh Infantry, from Brenham, Tex., to Waco, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Companies H and B, Eleventh Infantry, from Jefferson, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company C, Eleventh Infantry, from Calvert, Tex., to Waco, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company E, Eleventh Infantry, from Columbus, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company F, Eleventh Infantry, from Cameron, Tex., to Waco, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company G, Eleventh Infantry, from Galveston, Tex., to Fort Griffin, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company K, Eleventh Infantry, from Greenville, Tex., to Fort Griffin, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company G, Tenth Infantry, from Helena, Tex., to Fort Brown, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, from Vicksburg, Miss., to Lebanon, Ky., April 19. Ordered.
Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort Griffin, Tex., to Fort McKavett, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort Concho, Tex., to Fort Davis, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company I, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort Richardson, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company D, Eighth Infantry, from Columbia, S. C., to Raleigh, N. C., April 30.
Company A, Third Cavalry, assigned to duty at Chimp Vere, A. T., April 20.
Companies C and G, Third Cavalry, assigned to duty at Camp Rawlins, A. T., April 20.
Company L, Third Cavalry, assigned to duty at Camp at Toll Gate, A. T., April 20.
Headquarters Fourth Cavalry, from Austin, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., May 6. Ordered.
Company A, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Concho, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., May 6. Ordered.
Company B, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Concho, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company E, Fourth Cavalry, from Jefferson, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company G, Fourth Cavalry, from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex., May 6. Ordered.
Company I, Fourth Cavalry, from Jefferson, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company L, Fourth Cavalry, from Corpus Christi, Tex., to Ringgold Barracks, April 20. Ordered.
Company M, Fourth Cavalry, from Lampasas, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex., April 19. Ordered.
Company B, Sixth Cavalry, from Livingston, Tex., to Fort Griffin, Tex., May 6. Ordered.
Company F, Sixth Cavalry, from Shreveport, La., to Fort Griffin, Tex., May 6. Ordered.
Company I, Sixth Cavalry, from Corsicana, Tex., to Fort Griffin, Tex., May 6. Ordered.
Company M, Sixth Cavalry, from Tyler, Tex., to Jefferson, Tex., May 6. Ordered.
Company B, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Concho, Tex., to Fort Davis, Tex., May 6. Ordered.
Company E, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Concho, Tex., to Fort Clark, April 6. Ordered.
Company C, Fourth Artillery, left Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty at Camp Grant, Va., April 25.

OUR NAVAL EXPENSES.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Navy, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, relative to expenses for material, officers, and men for the naval service, was received May 17, 1870, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 14, 1870.

Hon. S. W. Scofield, Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs House of Representatives.

SIR: I beg leave to offer at this time a few suggestions on the subject of the naval service, and its necessary expenses for material, and for officers and men, which may, perhaps, throw some light upon a subject seemingly little understood.

In the first place let me say, that there can be no fixed proportion between the amount of expenditures for material and necessary purposes and the number of officers and men employed in the service. The officers and men in the service cost neither more nor less than the aggregate of their pay, wages, provisions, and medical attendance, while the estimates and expenditures for material purposes must vary each year according to the actual state in which we find the navy material, and the condition to which it is desirable that it should be brought, and this can be judged by no other standard than that of the public safety and necessity.

The Navy requirements for materials, buildings, construction, preservation, and repair of vessels, machinery, docks, etc., are absolute, and appropriations for them are asked for because they are necessary for material purposes, be the number of men in the service larger or smaller, just as the Army requirements for fortifications, etc., are considered needful, and are estimated for, whether the Army be increased or diminished.

The unexpended balances of appropriations, varying from time to time, make, of necessity, a corresponding difference in the estimates and in the appropriations called for. This difference is likely to lead a careless observer into mistake, but the difference in the situation is easily understood. For instance, there being on hand for Army ordnance an unexpended balance of eight millions, no further appropriation for that purpose is asked for; the Navy ordnance, having no unexpended balance on hand, asks for something more than a million. But it would be a mistake to infer from these facts that the Navy is either more expensive or less economical than the Army.

It is constantly alleged, as matter of complaint, that there are too many naval officers in the service, especially of the higher grades, and that the number of officers in these grades is larger than it was before the war. This complaint is founded on error of both fact and opinion.

As matter of fact, the average number of officers of the three highest grades, captains, commanders, and lieutenants, for 1858-'59-'60, on the active list was five hundred and eighteen.

On the 1st of January, 1870, the number of officers

the eight highest grades, on the active list, was four hundred and twenty-one, or ninety-nine less than before the war.

The proportion of officers on the active list to the necessities of the service, with the existing number and classes of vessels, is about right.

Our naval organizations are small, and in service are largely separated from, and independent of, each other. Each organization, however small, must be complete in itself, for every purpose of service, with its complement of officers, sufficient in number and experience for every kind of duty and responsibility.

More than one-half of the officers on the active list are now actually at sea; but they cannot—no officer can or should—remain always at sea. The efficiency of the service and common humanity alike require that they should have regular relief from their distant and dangerous duties. But if this were otherwise, still they must come home in the ships which carried them out, because the seamen are enlisted for only three years, and must be returned to the United States for discharge, and their officers must come with them.

There are, however, other reasons why all the officers cannot be kept always at sea.

They are needed for shore duty—duty required by law—duty as essential to the efficiency, good order, and safety of the Navy as is sea service itself.

Ships are neither built, nor manned, nor armed, nor equipped, nor largely repaired at sea. All the business connected with the building, preserving, and repairing of war vessels, with recruiting and enlisting men; with providing ordnance, means for navigation, equipment, provisions, clothing, medicines, hospitals, etc., must be attended to on land. Hence the necessity of navy-yards and naval stations, and an adequate number of officers and men to manage, conduct, and protect them.

The education of cadet midshipmen requires its quota of both officers and vessels.

Courts-martial and courts of inquiry, composed of commissioned officers, as required by law, are as indispensable in administering naval law and justice, as are civil courts in civil affairs.

Boards of examination and retiring boards are required by law, and boards of survey and inspection are a constant convenience and necessity.

Officers are also constantly required and employed on other important duty not connected with the several squadrons; some in acquiring a knowledge of the signal code; some, under requirement of law, on the Light-house Board, with the Coast Survey, the Observatory and Hydrographic Office; some, in obedience to resolutions of Congress, in making soundings for telegraphic cables, and some in exploring the routes of the great interoceanic canal.

Officers of competent rank, knowledge, and experience are required for all these duties, alike by the necessities of the service and the provisions of existing laws.

Whether they are engaged in active duty or waiting orders, justice and sound policy concur in requiring, what existing laws also require, that the pay of naval officers shall, to some extent, continue. If this were not common justice, it would be at least common prudence. No maritime and naval power has ever been, or ever will be, guilty of the folly of turning its naval officers adrift the moment their cruise is ended.

Navy officers, fit for important commands, require the training and experience of years, and cannot be obtained at a moment's notice, nor be called into existence by proclamation, any more than can ships, dockyards, arsenals, or ordnance, none of which can be legislated into being, even upon the spur of rebellion or invasion.

It must not be forgotten that a ship of war, armed, equipped, manned, and officered for efficient service, is the combined result of much labor, skill, science, training, discipline, and experience, produced by slow processes, and organized with care.

We are claiming to be a great naval power; and yet, while the necessity for a naval force commensurate with our commerce and rapidly extending territory and trade becomes daily more and more urgent, we are apparently forgetful of, or indifferent to, the fact that ships and naval organizations cannot be extemporized like regiments, but are, as I have said, the growth and product of long-continued industry and skill.

I beg leave to remark, in this connection, that merchant steamers, whether of iron or wood, built as they now are in this country, can be of little value in time of war, except as privateers. As such, they would be terrible foes to the enemy's commerce. But they cannot encounter war ships, for they are not built to carry heavy batteries, nor to resist the action of heavy shot or shell. While, therefore, they would, for many purposes, form a valuable auxiliary of our force, they cannot be relied on as the main body of the Navy.

If we are to have a navy, if our naval vessels are expected to encounter hostile ships, we must, as formerly, have ships of corresponding size and force to meet them, as well as officers and seamen equal in training and skill with those of the enemy.

Meanwhile, it would, undoubtedly, be a wise economy in time of peace to use, as far as possible, small vessels in the service, as these may be employed with small crews, and, distributed more widely, would fulfil, with the small force allowed, more nearly the requirements of the naval service.

But we have very few small ships worth repairing, and thus the force allowed is now concentrated more than should be the case in the larger ships, and at remote points.

But assuredly this is not the fault of the administration. Let the needful means and authority be given, and proper ships of each class will follow as soon as industry and skill can produce them.

There is some suggestion that we have too many navy yards along our coasts. But all naval preparation must have regard to the needs of war as well as of peace. Should we engage in a maritime war, the folly of having but one naval station on a long line of Atlantic coast would, I think, become evident to the most careless ob-

server. We should then find the need of yards in favorable situations, in order to multiply facilities in different latitudes for the shelter and for the building, repairing, and fitting out of ships, and for the defence of our maritime towns and harbors.

One of the most pressing present needs is for more dry-docks. If these be denied, and we are to have no permanent improvements in our yards on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, we should, at least, have the means and authority to build a floating dock, which could, if need be, go to sea and be sent to Key West, or some other convenient point, to save the expense of time and money consumed by sending every ship that needs repair, however slight, to some Northern yard. Such a dock would save its cost in a single year.

Building material should also be stored up, particularly timber, for seasoning (of which not a stick, not a knee, is now on hand), and the building of powerful cruising ships should be commenced as soon as the material can be procured.

We require also to be provided with heavy ordnance, with guns equal to any that can be found in European naval batteries.

Naval guns, of large caliber, *e. g.*, the eleven or fifteen inch guns, have been proved to be among the best, if not the very best, yet produced. Not one has ever burst in action. The muzzles of two of them were broken off at the bombardment of Fort Fisher, not, however, from any weakness in the guns, but because they fitted too tightly in the portholes, and could not stand the consequent vibration. They have always stood the extreme test of constant firing.

Guns of this character are produced slowly, and should be cast, and in readiness for use, as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

The submarine torpedo was found, during the late rebellion, to be of immense importance for both offensive and defensive purposes. Torpedoes, and torpedo schools and practice, have been already adopted into European naval service, and we must keep pace with them and be prepared to use, as well as to encounter, this new and formidable instrument of warfare. A wise economy requires that adequate means be provided for this purpose.

I have made these brief suggestions, most of them already alluded to in my annual report, and all of them lying on the surface of the subject, for the purpose of representing some of the necessities of the naval service, and of answering some of the most common mistakes of those who are in the habit of complaining of its administration and expenses.

I do not expect to satisfy those, if any such there be, who wish to be discontent, but only those who desire that the power of our government shall be recognized abroad, and its dignity maintained, and that the spirit of our institutions shall be felt for good on foreign shores. Such I would respectfully remind that, while our nation, proud and progressive, with a long coast line, and enterprising people, and large commercial interests, must constantly accept foreign relations, obligations, and duties the most important and difficult, and sometimes dangerous, we are yet without adequate means of illustrating our principles or of enforcing a foreign policy. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,

Secretary of the Navy.

THE HARVEY TORPEDO.

(From Engineering.)

THE development of the torpedo as a weapon of naval warfare received an impetus from the practical results of its use in the American war. Since that time many improvements have been introduced in its construction, and all the refinements of modern science have been called into requisition to render it as sensitive and as deadly as possible in its operation. The question is one in which all maritime nations have taken a greater or less interest, and we have from time to time recorded the results arrived at now by this foreign power, and now by that. America has been busy perfecting a system of torpedo boats and gear, which is reported to be very complete and efficient. In Austria the authorities have been carrying out a series of experiments in the same direction with a self-propelling, self-guiding submarine torpedo, worked by compressed air, the performances of which are stated to have been as satisfactory as they were extraordinary. Russia has taken up the question in a practical manner, by sending a commission to England to investigate the merits of the Harvey torpedo, which proved so satisfactory that that weapon has been adopted into the Russian service. These unmistakable signs of activity in providing for this kind of warfare have at length roused our authorities at home to a sense of the necessity of at least no longer remaining behind other nations in this respect. So it comes that they have recently instituted a series of searching experiments with the Harvey torpedo, which forms the subject of the present notice. The inventor of this weapon is Captain John Harvey, R. N., who has for years past endeavored to convince the Government of the absolute necessity of having an arm of this description, which should be at once effective and reliable in working, and handy in use. The authorities, however, remained perfectly indifferent in the matter until they found a foreign power preparing to arm itself with Captain Harvey's invention. The necessity then became obvious, and they forthwith instituted inquiries, and directed experiments, which have proved satisfactory, and which we believe will lead to its adoption in the British service.

Captain Harvey's torpedo consists of a stout wooden casing, strengthened on the outside with iron plating, and containing a metal shell which holds the powder charge. A central transverse section of this case shows a rectangle; in plan it is a rhomboid, the ends being angled to give the torpedo, when towed, a divergence of about 45 degrees from the vessel towing it. The movements of the torpedo are controlled from a vessel specially constructed with a view to great speed, and so arranged as to render the action of the enemy's shot,

when bow on, of but little consequence to her. The form of the torpedo, and an arrangement of slings in connection with it, enable the operator to diverge the shell alongside the enemy's ship in meeting, passing, or crossing, whichever method of attack is adopted. The torpedo is fitted with a very simple arrangement of outside lever, acting upon an inside discharging apparatus. The explosion being effected when the weapon is in hugging contact with the enemy's vessel. The shape of the shell insures a large amount of surface in contact with the ship's side when exploded, whilst at the same time it offers very little resistance in towing. The depths of immersion of the torpedo below the surface of the water can be regulated by the speed of the vessel towing it. A buoy is attached to the apparatus, which is of sufficient displacement to support the shell at the extreme depth required, and also to recover the shell if necessary. A safety key is fitted which relieves the operators from all fear of accidental explosions, as until this key is withdrawn the exploding apparatus will not act, and the key is never withdrawn until the shell is some yards astern of the torpedo vessel. The size of the shell varies with the amount of the explosive compound it is intended to carry, the ordinary quantity being about 70 lbs. of powder. The explosive agent used is known as Horsley's powder, a most violent fulminate, composed of chlorate of potassa and gall-nuts in proportion by weight of three to one. The ingredients are kept separate, and are mixed in sieves at the time of use; they form an admirable charge for the torpedo, the disruptive action of the powder in relation to the best gunpowder, volume for volume, being something like fifteen to one.

Such is the Harvey torpedo and its charge, and it was with several of these shells—uncharged, of course, but fitted with the exploding bolt—that a series of experiments were recently carried out at Portsmouth by direction of the Admiralty. The *Camel* steam-tug was used as a torpedo craft, and was fitted with the necessary paying-out apparatus, which is provided with simple but powerful friction brakes. Captain Harvey conducted the operations from the *Camel* against the *Royal Sovereign* converted turretship, which was in command of Captain Boys, R. N., of the *Excellent*, and who had charge of the official trials. The object of the *Camel* was, of course, to strike the *Royal Sovereign* with the torpedoes, the latter doing her best to avoid being struck. In the first part of the operations the *Royal Sovereign* remained at anchor, the *Camel* towing a 76-pounder torpedo with 50 fathoms of line at an angle of 45 deg. from her wake. The speed of the *Camel* was about 8 knots an hour, and under these conditions ten attacks were made upon the assumed enemy. In every case the torpedo struck the *Royal Sovereign* at depths of from 1 to 16 feet. The position of the *Camel* was varied each time; sometimes she was right ahead, sometimes right astern, and at other times crossing. In order to estimate the chances of ridding herself of the *Camel*, the *Royal Sovereign* opened fire from her turrets. In two instances during the attack she fired four and seven shots respectively, but in each of the rest she never got off more than two rounds. After each trial the working parts of the torpedo were examined, and it was found that in every instance the exploding bolt had acted. The safety key was withdrawn at distances ranging from 8 to 60 yards from the *Camel* with ease and unvarying certainty.

The *Royal Sovereign* got under weigh for the second series of attacks, which were made with the *Camel* steaming at about 11 knots, the *Royal Sovereign* running at a speed of from 8 to 9 knots. A torpedo was carried from each quarter of the *Camel*, with 50 fathoms of tow line, and a divergence of 45 deg. in each case. A series of well-executed manoeuvres were intended by Captain Boys to place the *Royal Sovereign* beyond the reach of the torpedoes. He could not, however, elude the *Camel*, and in the six trials made, every torpedo invariably struck the adversary. The points of contact varied, as before, from one to sixteen feet; two struck directly under the ship's bottom. The method of attack observed by the *Camel* varied, as in the previous experiment: sometimes she came up from the stern, sometimes down from ahead, whilst at others she crossed the bows of the *Royal Sovereign*. The latter ship again tried the number of rounds she could fire during each attack, and these varied from two to twelve.

The results of these trials proved the torpedoes to be perfectly under command, and thoroughly effective in action. One great feature of the torpedo is that all its arrangements are simple and sailor-like, and it is exactly fitted for the class of men within whose province it will lie to use it. The paying-out apparatus and its brake arrangement are also readily worked by an ordinary seaman; in fact, from first to last there is nothing that requires a specially experienced staff to work this torpedo. The manufacture of these weapons is carried out by Mr. Nunn, of St. George street East, who has introduced several improvements into our marine signal lights, and who deserves credit for the substantial manner in which the torpedoes are constructed. We examined them after the trials, and found several of them had been severely knocked about, showing the rough usage to which they had been subjected. They, however, still hung well together, although the iron plates were in some places ripped from the outer skin. One point demonstrated by the recent experiments ought not to be lost sight of, as it is of great importance, and that is that if the torpedo is laid to a passing vessel, and she should prove to be friendly, her destruction can be arrested. This was effected by so managing the tow-ropes as that the torpedo cleared the approaching vessel. On all points, then, it seems clear that in the Harvey torpedo we have an efficient apparatus, well adapted to its special purpose, and possessing all the necessary requirements of such a weapon. The Government having proved its merits, will, we presume, recognize them by adopting it into the service without further delay. It seems pretty clear that naval supremacy in the future will be with that maritime state which is the best practised in torpedo warfare, and which has a navy adapted to the service of the arm.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT STAMBAUGH, U. S. A.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Lieutenant C. B. Stambaugh was killed on the 4th inst in a desperate fight between Company D, Second Cavalry, and Indians. The Indians were driven from the field, and the body recovered unutilized. The deceased was buried on the 6th inst. at Atlantic City with military honors, Lieutenant William A. Dinwiddie commanding the escort, consisting of forty men of Company D, Second Cavalry; Brevet Major D. S. Gordon, captain Second Cavalry; Lieutenant J. H. Spencer, Fourth Infantry; and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. T. Augur, assisted by six commissioned officers, acting as pall-bearers. Rev. John C. Fitnam, assisted by a full choir, rendered the burial service at the grave. The citizens of Atlantic and adjacent towns turned out en masse to do honor to the memory of the deceased.

Immediately after the funeral, at a meeting of the officers of Companies D, Second Cavalry, and B, Seventh Infantry, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from among us by the hand of death our companion, friend, and fellow-officer, C. B. Stambaugh, Lieutenant Second U. S. Cavalry, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his loss as one who never swerved from the line of his duty, but performed fearlessly and cheerfully every duty devolving upon him either as a man or an officer.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the friends and relatives of the deceased in the great loss they, as well as we, have sustained.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the citizens of this community for their kindness in aiding us to do honor to the memory of the deceased, whom they had learned to respect and esteem for his many good and noble qualities.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased.

D. S. GORDON,

Captain Second Cavalry, Brevet Major U. S. A., President.
WM. A. DINWIDDIE, Lieutenant Second Cavalry, Secretary.
CAMP COMPANY D, SECOND CAVALRY, ATLANTIC GULCH,
W. T., May 7, 1870.

THE INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL PICKETT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On the evening of the 22d of April, in front of the New York Hotel, I had a conversation with General George E. Pickett, of the late Confederate army, whom I knew perfectly by sight, having served in the same army with him, in regard to a number of American officers who were about entering the military service of the Viceroy of Egypt. This interview was printed almost verbatim in the *Sun* of the following day. A few days afterward, there appeared in your paper an editorial article asserting that the statements contained in that report were untrue, and that the *Sun* reporter had never seen General Pickett. Upon applying to Colonel Church for his authority for thus contradicting me, I learned that his information was upon statements furnished by a Mr. Peck. His authority for the contradiction it seems was founded upon the statement of somebody else, that General Pickett had told that somebody that he had not been interviewed by a *Sun* reporter, which can very easily be explained by the fact that, on meeting him in front of the hotel, nothing made it necessary that I should make myself known as a member of the press.

I presume that you will see the justice of publishing this statement and retracting the injurious imputations upon me to which you have too hastily given place.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER R. CRANSTON.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1870.

[The statements which appeared in the JOURNAL were that "General Pickett denies the fact of his engagement in the service of the Khedive," and that he "disclaims the honor of having a visit from, or conversation with, any writer from the particular press mentioned." We do not find anything contradictory of these statements in the above letter, which we publish with pleasure in justice to Mr. Cranston.—ED. JOURNAL.]

A WEDDING AND A FUNERAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Our usually quiet prairie post was stirred on the 26th instant by one of those scenes which excite envy in the breasts of single officers, and bring to the others reminiscences almost necessarily happy—a wedding! the first that has honored our post (for you know we are one of the newest). Lieutenant Byron Dawson, Ninth Cavalry, and Miss Jennie Caldwell, of New Jersey, were married by the Rev. J. N. Shultz, chaplain of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, at the quarters of Miss Caldwell's brother-in-law, Lieutenant Dimmick. The ceremony was graced by the presence of all of the ladies, and as many of the officers as could be spared from our nearest neighbor, Fort Mc Kavitt. Immediately after a pleasant breakfast, where Krug was unlimited and tongues unlicensed, and the usual good things said and funny things done, the bride and groom started upon an eastern tour. The swollen condition of the Concho river (you know how fearfully and suddenly our rivers rise) made it hazardous to cross; but the Benedict was resolute and urgent, and the bride not sceptical of his powers to accomplish the feat, so the dangerous trip

was made, in a crazy little boat, in the presence of all the wedding guests, who had gathered upon the bank, and its completion was greeted with loud huzzas.

Subsequent festivities were checked by the sad announcement of the drowning of Mrs. Colonel Merriam, with her child and servant, by the rising of the same river, at its source, about fifty miles west of our post. Colonel M. made a very narrow escape, and three soldiers were drowned at the same time. The bodies of Mrs. Merriam and her infant have been buried at this post.

PHIL.
FORT CONCHO, TEXAS, April 29 1870.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER JOHN MACDIARMID.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Lieutenant-Commander John MacDiarmid, late of the United States Navy, is believed to have been lost at sea, November 17 or 18, 1869. He left New York the 14th of that month on the steamboat *D. C. Haskin* for San Francisco. This vessel was built for harbor and river navigation, and was hardly strong enough for sea-going purposes. During the whole of the time after she left New York she encountered heavy weather, was strained and leaked badly, and on the 17th of November her loss was considered so certain that her captain, Edward Wakeman, and a portion of her crew, left her in one of the boats. Commander MacDiarmid then assumed charge, and announced his determination to remain on board to the last. It is supposed that she soon became entirely disabled and went down. Those who went in the boat were the last who ever saw those left on board.

Commander MacDiarmid was one of the first to leave the merchant service and volunteer in the Navy. He was made an acting-master, May 24, 1861, and was mustered out of the service as an acting volunteer lieutenant-commander, October 28, 1866. During the whole of his term he was in active service, and generally where it was most active and hardest. Very little is known of his noble record outside of naval circles. Among his comrades, the strong fighters who gave the hardest knocks, he was well known and esteemed, and his deeds of daring appreciated. He participated in the capture of Hatteras Inlet, Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, Newbern, Plymouth, Winton, and Fort Macon. The following letter from the fleet engineer tells the story of what he did at the capture of Elizabeth City.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MINNESOTA,
HAMPTON ROADS, February 14, 1862.

William R. MacDiarmid, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR: Your brother John has covered himself with glory, by his brave, dashing gallantry at Roanoke Island, and I cannot resist the temptation to congratulate you upon it. In the midst of the thousand brave deeds performed by our brave Army and Navy, John's daring feat stands out prominently. Alone, with his little boat, he dashed at a rebel gun-boat, the *Ellis*, and raking her with his forward gun, keeping her men away from her guns with his musketry, overtook her, and at the head of his men boarded her over the stern, and drove the rebels into the sea. This was the only vessel captured by boarding on that day.

I am happy in being the medium of communication of this honorable act of his, and beg to congratulate all of your family upon having a hero in their number. Truly and sincerely yours,
CHARLES H. LORING.

His most notable service in North Carolina was running the blockade of the Pamlico river, relieving the Union land forces and ending the siege of Washington by the rebel forces under General Hoke. The situation of our forces had become desperate. They were nearly out of ammunition and provisions. With rebel forces on three sides, and the river below obstructed by piles being driven across its channel and sunken vessels, and its banks covered with batteries, there seemed to be no way of relieving the union troops, except by forcing the passage of the river. Commander MacDiarmid was selected to perform this perilous service. He commanded at that time the little tug-boat *Ceres*, which had been purchased by the Government and altered into a gun-boat. He was aided with several small boats and crews from other Naval vessels and Army gun-boats. His operations connected with the siege of Washington occupied in all fifteen days, commencing April 2, 1863, and ending on the 17th. On the 16th he got aground within point blank range of the Rodman's Point battery, and at the same time sustained a spirited engagement with four companies of the rebel sharpshooters. The following letter from General Foster, written to Commander MacDiarmid, is a high tribute to the value of the services rendered:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
NEWBERN, May 17, 1863.

SIR: Your conduct at Washington, N. C., and the relief you brought to the garrison there, when they were hard pressed by the enemy, attracted my attention and won my admiration.

I intended to have written you, expressing to you my high appreciation of you as a gallant officer long since, but press of business caused me to forget the debt of gratitude owed to you by the department and myself.

Accept, Captain, my highest praise for your gallantry and efficiency shown at several times, viz., running the blockade of the Pamlico river, and in your engagement with the Rodman's Point battery.

Assuring you of my anxiety to assist you in any way in my power and at any time, I remain respectfully yours,
J. G. FOSTER, Major-General commanding.

Fleet Commander Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, in his report of May 26, 1863, says: "The *Louisiana*, Commodore Hull, and an army transport called the *Eagle*, under charge of Second Assistant Engineer Lay and Paymaster W. W. Williams of the *Louisiana*, as volunteers, were almost constantly engaged with the enemy's batteries opposite Washington, till the morning of the fourth, when Acting Volunteer Lieutenant MacDiarmid made a gallant dash by the batteries with a supply of ammunition, and joined the besieged force at Washington," and in his report of May 29, 1863, says: "I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the gallant conduct of the Navy, while acting in conjunction with my command, particularly Captain MacDiarmid of

the gun-boat *Ceres*. This is an extract from General Spinola's report."

Captain R. T. Renshaw, who commanded the naval forces at Washington, in his report of April 18, 1863, describes a portion of the service of Captain MacDiarmid: "On the 4th instant, at 7:30 A. M., the United States steamer *Ceres*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander MacDiarmid commanding, arrived, having run the blockade. He was fired on from Hill's Point, but not from Rodman's or the batteries above. This act of his received universal admiration. He had ammunition for us at 12:30 P. M. Rodman's battery being reported abandoned, the *Ceres*, with three companies of infantry on board, started to occupy that place, with orders to return if that battery had not been removed. When well toward her destination, two guns opened fire, she turned to come back, but, the river being so low, she grounded. I immediately sent all boats to her assistance. Neither the *Louisiana*, Commodore Hull, nor *Eagle* could have got near her on account of the low water. Fortunately no damage was done, excepting two men who were wounded by the enemy's shrapnel. While the *Ceres* was aground, she did good work with her guns. From the want of ammunition, or being deceived by her appearance, the enemy ceased firing, and all the troops, fortunately, were safely landed. I directed a scow to be sent to lighten the *Ceres*, which was promptly accomplished, and the little steamer resumed her place opposite the town at midnight."

Thus it will be seen that the large part, if not all, of the credit of relieving a large force of our troops, and probably saving them from capture, was accredited to Commander MacDiarmid. After he left the inland waters of North Carolina, he was given a large command in recognition of his past services, and placed upon blockading duty. November 10, 1863, he captured the *Ellis* off New Inlet. He was in both of the Fort Fisher expeditions, and after the close of the rebellion was retained in the service, and had command of the *James Adger* in the waters of Central America.

This was one of the earnest and devoted heroes. Conscientious devotion to duty and patriotic desire to serve his country to the best of his ability were the rules which governed all his actions. He was no charlatan or advertiser, nor did he scheme with friends or politicians for undeserved promotion, but was anxious to win it by brave and gallant deeds. He was one of the band of almost unknown heroes whose fame in the future will far outshine the gloss and tinsel of reputation gained by the meretricious arts which mislead public opinion.
R. C. H.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE INFANTRY BOARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The following suggestions are made for the consideration of the Infantry Board:

That Upton's Manual for loading the breech-loader be changed so that the soldier will open the breech-block before taking a cartridge from the box. As the barrel heats rapidly in firing, opening the breech-block first will expose it an instant or two longer to the air; if the old shell sticks, the soldier will not, in his efforts to dislodge it, be troubled by a fresh cartridge in his hand. Men are apt to drop the cartridge while opening the breech-block by striking it against the gun, or by any movement of the files near them.

That after the "charge cartridge" be executed, if the command "ready" be given, the soldier be required to raise the muzzle to the height of the eye while cocking the piece.

That Scott's carry be added to the Manual and called shoulder arms; that sentinels come to it from support arms to salute officers under the rank of field officers, and that it be allowable to come from shoulder arms (Scott's carry) to present arms, order arms, and charge bayonets.

That left shoulder shift arms be added to the Manual. The stock of the piece resting on the left shoulder, barrel uppermost, heel of the butt between the first and second fingers of the left hand, guard in front of and pressed against the collar bone. The muskets of a company at left shoulder shift arms can be accurately aligned.

If an officer will take a musket and place it at order arms, he will find that by easy and natural movements he can go direct to almost any movement in the Manual without going to carry arms.

Would not the following be proper additions to our Manual?

Load from the position of order arms.
Right shoulder shift arms from order arms (and return.)

Present arms from order arms and return.
Charge bayonets from order arms, and return.
Trail arms from order arms, and return.
Support arms from order arms, and return.
Secure arms from order arms, and return.
Shoulder arms (Scott's carry) from order arms, and return.

Left shoulder shift arms from an order arms: first motion, come to Scott's carry; second motion, bring the left hand to the front, allowing the piece to rest on the shoulder, pressing the guard up against the collar bone; order arms by reverse movements.

With a battalion at support, an adjutant, to present it to the colonel, must now give the command "carry arms," then "present arms," two commands and five motions. Why should he not merely give the command "present arms," one command, and executed in one motion, as really the first motion of Upton from support to carry, is present arms.

The colonel desiring to move the battalion off at right shoulder shift arms, or at support arms, must now give the command "carry arms," then "right shoulder shift" or "support"; two commands and executed in five motions. Why should he not omit carry arms, and give right shoulder shift arms (or support arms) to be executed by the men directly from the present, in one time and three motions? The position of present arms becomes, by raising the left hand to the height

of the chin, Upton's first motion from support to right shoulder shift; by raising the left, and sliding down the right, it becomes his first motion from carry to support.

Officers while drilling a battalion become interested in the movements, and usually allow the muskets to remain in one position too long. Would there be any objection to authorizing company commanders to bring their companies to support arms, after wheeling from line into column, and from column into line? For these movements, and in forming line by successive movements, it would be better to bring the companies to an order, if, by a single command of the colonel, they can be brought to support or right shoulder shift. H.

PRAIRIE SQUIBS.

BY SQUIBBO.

Hurrah, boys, for a prairie life,
Its wild alarms and Indian strife,
The scalping knife, and carbine crack,
The dangers of its bivouac.

SURROUNDED by all that can contribute to his comfort and luxury, in the magnificent cars of the Union Pacific Railroad, the traveller is whirled rapidly over the gigantic iron band that binds the great marts of our Atlantic seaboard with the golden shores of the Pacific ocean.

Hundreds of miles of dreary prairie have been passed over, hours and hours of ceaseless motion have glided by, and the traveller, weary of his books and the very monotony of his luxurious repose, looks listlessly out on the unvarying prairie landscape, with its distant horizon of rugged bluffs. Suddenly all is life, on this hither to silent waste. As if by magic, a line of little tents springs from the green prairie grass, and a herd of horses is lariat near by, while clearly cut against the sky the mounted picket on the distant bluffs is mirrored. The locomotive shrieks—a momentary hum of voices, and snorting of frightened horses, a passing vision of a bustling camp, gleaming arms and equipments, a little fluttering guidon of stars and stripes, a line of eager faces, a faint half-caught hurrah—then all again is prairie, seemingly endless and lifeless.

Well may our bewildered traveller rub his eyes in wonder at the scene just passed. Yet it was no dream of old Virginia days, *flagrant bella*, that passed so rapidly across his vision, but a reality of necessity; the tangible strong arm of our young republic stretched forth in these prairie wilds for his protection. So may it ever be.

LODGE POLE, U. P. R. R., NEBRASKA, May 8, 1870.

DEATH OF MRS. MERRIAM AND CHILD.

ONE of our correspondents, whose letter appears elsewhere, refers to the funeral of Mrs. Colonel Merriam at Fort Concho, Texas. The particulars of the accident by which Mrs. Merriam lost her life, are given in the following extract from a private letter in which her husband, Brevet Colonel Merriam, tells the story of his sad bereavement. Colonel Merriam is major of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and an officer greatly esteemed by all who know him. His letter is dated Fort Concho, Texas, April 29, 1870.

We arrived at the head of the Concho at noon on Sunday the 24th, after a very tedious ride of twenty five hours from the Pecos, and went into camp on the ground usually used by travellers—a pleasant camp—on the same ridge, but a little below the mail-station and that of the detachment of troops, Lieutenant Cortelyou pointing out my camp. Early in the evening I had been out, and returned about eight, finding my darlings in bed, Mamie asleep. Mrs. M. said Mamie had said her little prayer followed by her usual "Good night Mamma—Good night papa," and then added "Mamma, I want to go find papa," and dropped off to sleep. I retired soon, but before going to sleep I heard the storm approaching, and got up and dressed, had my tent put in the most secure condition and then awaited the shock. It soon came in the form of heavy torrents of rain mingled with hail. Soon the hail became heavier, and increased to the size of hens' eggs. The sound was terrific beyond description. Mrs. M. now arose and dressed, and took in her arms little Mamie who had awoke in terror. During all the remainder of the storm—near an hour—Mrs. M. sat watching me with wild, searching eyes to know if I was alarmed. Little Mamie too would peep out from her hiding place at intervals and timidly say "Papa," then I would stoop and kiss her burning face and say "darling don't be afraid." Such was the scene in our tent while the elements were preparing the terrible blow which was to follow!

As soon as I could safely venture out of our tent I did so, and found the water fast rising in the creek—which at dark lay twenty feet perpendicularly below us. It was already very near the level of our tent. I immediately called out my escort and placed Mrs. M. and Mamie in the ambulance, and we started towards higher ground with it. When we had almost reached safety the current became too strong and we were swept from our feet. Then, to give us a ray of false hope in the same means of escape, the troops who had just escaped from their quarters came riding to our rescue. I tried to get a man to ride to the end of the pole so that I could lay hold of his horse and so bear up the pole against the current and continue our course. Several tried to do so, but either through fear or panic of their horse, would sweep away from me before I could get any hold upon them. I then tried to get a horse myself for the same purpose, but could not so far control a man as to get his horse. Several, perhaps ten, precious seconds were lost in this fruitless work. Meantime the water was rising in successive waves like an ocean tide. I now abandoned the hope of saving them in the ambulance, and made a struggle to get them out, but before I could scarcely touch the ambulance I was swept by and far down the seething stream. With great dif-

iculty I swam ashore, and ran back to make another struggle, when I was met with the crushing announcement that the ambulance had rolled over and gone tumbling down the current behind me!

I am almost unconscious of the rest of the night! I should judge this was about eleven o'clock.

At daylight I alone commenced search for the ruins. I was soon joined by several, and found the wreck of the ambulance about a mile below camp, but no bodies in it. The top was all broken and scattered over the country. This was a very heavy disappointment, for I had strangely hoped it might be strong enough to keep the precious clay. One after another of the lost soldiers and servants were found, from one-half to one mile down the stream. At about 9 A. M. we found, and I took from the water with my own hands, my darling wife's body! cold—cold and dead! I took it into a tent and put it in as good condition as I could, there being no female living within fifty miles. Her face, when first found, wore an expression of fright and terror, but when I had washed and combed the soiled hair, and carefully and tenderly changed the form in a clean blanket, her expression changed to one of sweet, smiling slumber, as if conscious of the presence of affectionate care.

All day we made fruitless search for the little darling's body. I resolved to wait till Tuesday morning, and make one more search. I did so, but still without success. I then offered a reward for its recovery, and hastened to bring the remains already recovered to this post for temporary interment. My agony at turning my back upon the spot which held my sweet Mamie's body I cannot express.

On my way here I met Colonel Shafter and Lieutenants Nixon and Custer coming to my assistance, an express having gone to the post on Monday. They returned with me, and on Wednesday we buried my darling wife in a very satisfactory manner. Chaplain Schultz happened to be here on a visit, and has been with me ever since. During Wednesday the precious body of my darling Mamie was found four miles below the camp, and arrived here before daylight on the following morning. We placed her dust with "mamma" on Thursday.

Thus are they both gone! The gentle vine and tenderest bud which clung so sweetly about my life, softening every care, and sweetening every pleasure, ruthlessly torn away without a moment's notice, and so cruelly that my very soul shudders at the picture. Mrs. M. was a firm Christian, and member of the Congregational Church at Wattersville, Mo., and was not afraid to die. The soldiers who were near say they heard her say calmly, as the ambulance turned over in the seething flood, "My darling husband, good bye." These were her last words.

THE CABLE TO CHINA.

THE following letter has been addressed by Vice-Admiral Porter to Cyrus W. Field, Esq., in relation to the projected telegraphic cable between this country and China:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1870.

Cyrus W. Field, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter asking my opinion as to the feasibility of laying a line of telegraph across the Pacific, via the Sandwich Islands, or along the Aleutian chain.

Permit me to thank you for the compliment paid me in asking my opinion of this important enterprise, which I trust may soon be brought to a successful termination.

I feel quite satisfied that your long and successful experience in laying submarine cables has taught you how to surmount difficulties of every description, and that there are no greater obstacles in the way of laying a cable across the proposed route than existed in the case of that across the Atlantic, at one time thought to be an impossibility.

The only question now is, whether to lay the cable along the coast of the Aleutian Islands, following the great circle and shorter distance, or boldly push across the ocean via the Hawaiian Islands, through deeper water, and following the longest route (six thousand miles) over which a cable has yet been laid.

Of the two routes I prefer the latter.

Honolulu is bound to be the principal stopping-place between China and California, and a point of great importance to American commerce, especially if the Sandwich Islands become, as I have no doubt they ultimately will, a part of the United States. We could not afford to let so important an outpost fall into the hands of any European power, and we must, therefore, of necessity, absorb it into the Union, as we have been invited to do on several occasions.

The matter on which you desire information is in regard to the advantage a telegraph from California to China would be to the United States Government.

In the first place it would give us a continuous line from our country to China, whereas we have not at present an inch of telegraphic cable outside the limits of our territory over which the United States Government has any control whatever. In case we should be involved in a war with England or France, as matters now stand we should be instantly cut off from all telegraphic communication with Europe; but by having a line from the United States to Shanghai or Hong Kong this could not happen.

At this moment the expense of telegraphing to China from this country is very great, and the Government is not by any means certain of having its messages delivered in a reasonable time, or of receiving prompt replies. A message has to be transmitted through so many stations in different languages, that mistakes are almost certain to occur, and these might be of the greatest importance.

It now requires seventy days to obtain an answer to a letter sent by mail to China. Difficulties are continually liable to arise in those distant countries when prompt communications would be required between the Navy Department and the commanders of our naval

forces, or between our ministers and the Department of State. These communications should be of a confidential character. Our small fleet in the China seas has necessarily to be scattered all over the station to enable it to do the work required. In case the vessels were desired to act in concert, it could only be done through the medium of the future American telegraphic cable, which, connecting with the contemplated Russian line to the mouth of the Amoor river, with the line running through the Philippine Islands, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Australia, and outlying islands, and with the lines touching at Shanghai, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, etc., would give our Government the most perfect control over the ships of the Asiatic fleet. This would be without any expense whatever, as the \$500,000 worth of telegraphing proposed to be allowed the United States Government, would enable the departments to communicate freely with the commanders and ministers in the East, and it can easily be seen what an advantage this freedom of communication would be to our people in the great race for commercial supremacy in China.

For this supremacy in the East Indies our people are aiming, and history shows that its attainment has always given great wealth and power to the successful nation.

I have great faith in the future of our country. If you will examine any of the maps of the world on which steam routes are laid down, you will see that they all converge to the natural centre, the United States; and when the proper class of steamers are put on between California and China the Pacific railroad will be the great route for travel and trade between Europe and the East.

In a short time the passage from Canton to England will be made in thirty-two days, passengers and freights stopping at the great emporium, New York, from which telegraphic messages will be sent daily to and from Japan, China, Australia, &c., when your cable is laid. This you will witness ere long, and the success of your proposed telegraph will have a great deal to do with accelerating events that will add materially to our commercial prosperity.

I am of opinion that telegraphic communication between California and China is a necessity, and that the sooner Congress takes a substantial interest in the matter the better it will be for the country.

Our statesmen are now engaged in devising means of resuscitating American commerce, and snatching from the English the supremacy they have gained by permitting rebel cruisers to fit out in British ports against our mercantile marine. I am satisfied that we shall succeed in this object, so near to every American heart, and so necessary to our welfare as a nation. In connection with this commerce your telegraphic cable will be indispensable; and even if Congress gives no aid, it must eventually be established. In the meantime the country is deprived of certain advantages, and we are consequently losers, and those who do not now feel like taking an interest in the matter will live to regret it. Very respectfully yours,

DAVID D. PORTER, Vice Admiral.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has come to my knowledge that sundry illegal military enterprises and expeditions are being set on foot within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, with a view to carry on the same from such territory and jurisdiction against the people and district of the Dominion of Canada, within the dominions of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States is at peace.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the military jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby warn all persons that by committing such illegal acts they will forfeit all right to the protection of this Government or to its interference in their behalf to rescue them from the consequences of their own acts; and I do hereby enjoin all officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, and in the Independence of the United States of America the Ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

MAY 19.

Cromwell, Captain.	Malcom, Captain.
Davies, T. A., General.	Miller, C. C., Colonel.
Fisher, General.	McClure, A., Major.
Hadley, H. H., Colonel.	McIntire, J. K., Captain.
Ingraham, P., Colonel.	McKee, R., Colonel.
Jewett, E., Colonel.	Pickup, W., Captain.
Lavender, Jos. A., Captain.	Smith, N., Captain.
Mackay, A. J., General.	Wood, A. M., General.

Zabriske, J. A., Colonel.

MAY 23.

De Kay, D., Colonel.	Manson, Captain.
Gordon, J. R., Captain.	Moore, J., Captain.
Hamilton, J. A., Colonel.	Shade, Lieutenant 71st regiment.
Loring, W. W., General.	Scott, John, General.

Templeton, Wm. C., Captain.
A letter has been received at this office for Major S. A. Storror U. S. Army.

(From the Boston Sunday Times, May 8, 1870.)

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

The season has opened very briskly with Messrs. BENT & BUSH, our leading military furnishing house, they having at present, more than double the number of hands employed that they had a year ago, and being overrun with orders from all parts of the country.

They have just supplied the Pawtucket Horse Guard, of Rhode Island, with an elegant set of Russian helmets and plumes, and are now filling an order for a similar set for the Roxbury Horse Guard, of this city. They are making nearly two thousand caps per month for the Regular Army, with whom their goods are very popular, and are just now fitting out the midshipmen at the Naval Academy, with uniform and fatigue caps, and also filling an order for the United States Marine Corps; the latter branch of the service having been entirely supplied with uniform and fatigue caps by Messrs. BENT & BUSH, for the past eight years.

During their long connection with the Army and Navy, the firm have always made it a point to use none but the very best material in goods of their manufacture, and, as showing how their efforts are appreciated, may be mentioned the fact that more than three quarters of the caps worn by United States naval officers are made by this firm, their sales in that class of goods being more than all the New York and Boston dealers' combined.

Last fall they supplied entire the Second, Third, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, and a part of the Fifth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and three batteries of our State Artillery; and in one week this season they received orders from Washington Territory, Florida, Maine, and New Mexico, a fact that will enable our readers to form some idea of the distance to which the fame of their goods has spread.

They also do a large business in supplying the G. A. R. Posts, in this and the neighboring States with caps and embroidery. Give them a call.

BENT & BUSH,

CORNER COURT AND WASHINGTON STS.,

BOSTON,

Have in stock, a fine assortment of

WHITE LINEN AND DUCK PANTS - from \$15 to \$18 per doz. pair.

STRAW HATS - - - - - \$15 per dozen.

WHITE BERLIN GLOVES - - - - - from \$3, to \$5 per doz.

the latter of very extra quality, all suited for Army wear, and sent by express, C. O. D., everywhere.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
WEST POINT, N. Y., April 26, 1870. }

PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 10 A. M., June 1, 1870, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops at this Post.

The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters (pecks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), and to be delivered at this Post, free of cost, in such quantities and at such times, not exceeding four days per week, as the Commanding Officer may direct. The necks of cattle slaughtered for beef, to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters eight inches above the hock joint.

These contracts to be in force one year, commencing on the first day of July 1870, and subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence of the Army.

In case of the failure in quality or quantity of the Fresh Beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at West Point, N. Y., shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase and the Contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The Contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

Proposals will be addressed to
Brevet Major TULLY McUREA, U. S. A., A. A. C. S., U. S. A.,
WEST POINT, N. Y.

LONDON ORDNANCE WORKS.BEAR LANE, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S. E.,
ENGLAND.**I. VAVASSEUR & CO.,**

Manufacturers of Muzzle and Breech-Loading Cast-Steel Guns, of Wrought-Iron Carriages for Sea and Land Service, of all Kinds of Projectiles, Fuses and Ordnance Stores, and of Electric and Percussion Torpedoes.

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LADIES DEPARTMENT.

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For all desiring an increase of health or physical vigor, or relief from chronic diseases and deformities, this system presents the most complete, safe, harmonious and agreeable form of exercise.

It requires but little time.

It is cordially recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Physicians, Military men, and the public generally are invited to call and test the *Lifting Cure*.

Favorable business arrangements will be made with gentlemen of medical education, or business men who can connect themselves with such parties, to introduce the *Lifting Cure* into every town and city in the United States. Apply in person or by letter, No. 330 BROADWAY, N. Y., or No. 53 AVON ST., Boston, Mass.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Officers of the Army and Navy having daughters to educate, and who wish to secure for them the advantages of a first class English and French Academy, with musical instruction unsurpassed if not unequalled in this country, and all at exceedingly moderate rates, are advised to investigate the claims of the Academy of the Visitation, at Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

REFERENCES:

General Sherman, U. S. A., and lady, Washington, D. C.

Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.

Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.

Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.

Vice-Admiral David Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

ANY FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, OF

July 28, 1866, assigned, who wishes to transfer to the First, can do so by addressing BREVET CAPTAIN, at this office.

TRANSFER.—A MAJOR OF CAVALRY, WELL UP

on the list, will transfer with a Major of Infantry. Address MAJOR, office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY (SERV-

ING on the Plains) will transfer with any First Lieutenant of Infantry, on waiting orders, who will offer sufficient inducements. Address at once, X. Y. Z., care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer recotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post-Office money order United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in a formal communication to Congress, contradicts the assertions that the affairs of the Navy are less economically administered than those of the Army, and that the number of naval officers in the service, especially of the higher grades, is too large, and larger than it was before the war. The figures with which Mr. ROBESON fortifies these statements will be found in his letter which appears elsewhere. The Secretary adds some suggestions for the consideration of Congress, but we have but little faith that they will be heeded. The presentation of the Naval Appropriation bill and its passage by the House, show how little consideration is given to the opinion of naval officers interested only in the proper administration of the naval service and the proper employment of the funds appropriated for that purpose. We cannot forget the economical legislators before our civil war, whose failure to build us twenty or thirty or more small gun-boats that would have held the whole Southern coast cost us hundreds if not thousands of millions, and prolonged the war perhaps for years. Mr. WASHBURN is responsible now for the exercise of economy as doubtful, and which will in the end make him recognized abroad as a most useful although unintentional promoter of the interest of Great Britain and other foreign powers.

It has been reserved, however, to Mr. ARCHER to reach the extreme of "economy" in abolishing the position of the chief accountant and his clerk, and that of the gate-keeper and detective in all of our navy-yards. This act presupposes that it is not necessary to closely scrutinize the accounts, and that the gate-keepers and detectives are superfluous! What could have induced such action in the face of the many frauds perpetrated, is doubtless known to that gentleman if to no one else, and if the bill is not amended in the Senate will give him the unenviable reputation of having been thoughtlessly the means of exposing the Government to be plundered to a large amount.

These economical gentlemen should know that among the contractors and the men who hire as laborers, will be found men who well appreciate this master-stroke of economy, and profit by it. How a marine at the gate and a marine guard will prevent thieving, Mr. ARCHER does not state, nor does he appear to consider that a dishonest marine among fifty enables any number of rascalities to be perpetrated within given times, and that a gate-keeper is always selected, or should be, with reference to special fitness for the position. The officers to be legislated out of office are needed to prevent fraud and theft of the millions that must be appropriated yearly for our naval establishment. Hundreds of thousands will be pilfered under this new system of license to thieves.

In addition to abolishing these necessary positions, the House revised the naval pay-table to conform to the following schedule:

Admiral.....\$12,000

	At sea.	On shore duty.	On leave of absence or waiting orders.	When retired.
Vice-Admirals.....	\$9,000	\$7,200	\$6,000	—
Rear-Admirals.....	6,000	4,800	3,000	\$2,400
Commodores.....	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,250
Captains.....	4,200	3,360	2,520	2,000
Commanders.....	3,500	2,800	2,100	1,800
Lieutenant-Commanders.....	3,125	2,500	2,000	1,700
Lieutenants.....	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,300
Masters.....	2,000	1,600	1,200	1,000
Ensigns.....	1,600	1,280	\$60	800

Staff officers to receive pay according to their relative rank, as specified in the General Order of the Navy Department of March 13, 1863. All allowances, including the 33 1-3 per cent., to be cut off.

Mr. WASHBURN stated that the Committee of Appropriations intended by this pay schedule to assimilate the pay of naval officers to the pay fixed for the Army by General LOGAN's bill. The effect of the amendment will be to reduce the pay of the higher grades of officers from what they have been receiving under the 33 1-3 per cent. allowance. It will, according to Mr. WASHBURN, reduce the pay of the Admiral some \$1,300; of the Vice-Admiral, \$333; of rear-admirals, \$666; of commodores, \$333; of captains, \$466; and of lieutenant-commanders about two hundred dollars. But all the grades below that of lieutenant-commander will receive about the same pay that they have been receiving under the orders of Secretary WELLES.

Except the pay amendment, no important legislation affecting the Navy was added to the Appropriation bill. The number of clerks and other civil officers at the various navy-yards was slightly decreased. An amendment to increase the enlisted force of the Navy from 8,500 to 10,000 men, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary, was defeated.

THE assumption in a morning contemporary of Monday that the *Catalpa* and another small navy-yard boat—which had been suddenly called into use for Custom-house purposes—had been sent out for the purpose of overhauling the Cuban transport *George B. Upton*, is not a very brilliant one. The *Upton* left the Capes of Delaware on Monday, the 16th inst.; at any rate, a gentlemen who accompanied her returned to this city on Tuesday. The *Upton* took in her munitions, etc., from a schooner lying to, not very far outside the Hook. She towed the schooner down as far as the Capes, and, leaving her Philadelphia bound, took her own course seaward forthwith.

A PRIVATE soldier, whose letter proves that he is a man of education as well as of ideas, writes to call our attention to the importance of providing some means for the instruction of our enlisted men in the elementary branches of a common school education. The subject is one which commends itself at once to all officers who have a due sense of the responsibility of their position. So far as pay and allowances are concerned, the American soldier is much better off than European soldiers. His rations are ample, when properly cooked; he has plenty of exercise (the rate of mortality in the Army is much lower than among the same number of persons in civil life); and, by good conduct, can obtain promotion more rapidly than in any other army in the world. But it is a fact much to be regretted that he has not, as a rule, the opportunities to improve his intellectual faculties which the Prussian or British soldiers possess. In England the soldier is compelled to go to school, where he remains until he can read with facility and write plainly. How many men in our own Army there are who have to make "their mark" on the pay rolls is best known to company commanders and paymasters.

The subject, no doubt, involves a discussion; but as to the ultimate results which would be derived from "soldiers' schools," there can but be one opinion. We feel confident that any measure having for its object the improvement of the soldier would meet with hearty co-operation from officers and men. The question, of course, is—if it is practicable to found a "post libraries association," is it not equally practicable to organize "post schools?" Men in the service can be found who are in every way fitted to give elementary

instruction to their comrades, by detailing them specially for that purpose. The necessary books, etc., can be purchased out of post funds; or, if the funds are not large enough at small posts, we are sure the men themselves would willingly subscribe to enable them to learn to "write a letter home to mother," instead of getting others to do it for them.

THE purchase, in the spring of 1867, of the double-turreted monitor *Onondaga* by the French government, will not have been forgotten by our readers. The first trial of the American ship under her Imperial chaperonage was not favorable, the transatlantic voyage ending, after a 56 hours' vain trial of pumps which worked either capriciously or not at all, in her bringing up again at her old anchorage. Thus the start for the French shore, initiated on the 31st of July, had to be made over again on the 2d of September, the interim having been consumed in a general overhauling of the vessel. Halifax was the limit of this second attempt. There the *Onondaga*, hospitably berthed in the British government dockyard, sojourned till the summer of 1868, during which time a second overhauling took place. Finally, in tow of the *European*, flag-captain RIMONET, on the 15th of June, 1868, the *Onondaga* made her last departure from America, and in 17 days, her own engines working at the rate of from 30 to 40 turns, entered Brest harbor and cast anchor in Gallic waters. Such an experience of the constructive excellency and sea-going qualities of our much-praised iron-clads was assuredly not calculated to confirm the confidence that had led the French government to purchase the vessel, and it will disappoint many to read, at last, that an Imperial commission has reported upon the *Onondaga* as being the most effective craft for coast defence in the whole navy of France.

Material changes have, however, been made in the monitor in order to bring her up to her present state of perfection. As the result of these changes, the vessel has been made so satisfactory to her new owners that the French commission appointed to examine her report that the installation of an armament in the *Onondaga* fully completes the purpose of the vessel; that the operation of her gun-carriages and turrets leaves nothing to be desired, and that in an artillery contest the *Onondaga* would be a serious antagonist for the majority of iron-clad ships.

THE *Boston Advertiser*, which was somewhat severe on SHERIDAN and his fellow soldiers at the time of the attack on the Piegan camp, has modified its views, and in the last number says, very justly: "General SHERMAN knows that moral suasion is a powerful influence with the savages. Experience has taught him and his fellow soldiers this fact so as to leave their convictions ineradicable; consequently they are disinclined to throw grass when stones alone will suffice. And they will be found to be in the right in the long run."

THE superintendent of the Coast Survey, Mr. BENJAMIN PERCE, who is anxious to have a survey made of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, has applied to Congress, through the Secretary of the Treasury, for an appropriation to carry on the work. His estimate of expense is \$10,000 for outfit, and \$13,500 annually for three years, or \$50,000 in all. The principal item in the outfit is the purchase and preparation of a small vessel for the service. It is proposed to man this vessel with Aleuts, as soon as their skill as seamen can be satisfactorily tested. The work proposed is the determination of points and altitudes in the survey, so far as practicable, of the straits between the islands; the determination of the currents and the tides which flow through them; and the preparation of reconnaissance charts. Information will also be gathered in regard to the volcanic phenomena, geology, and natural history of our northern possessions. Mr. DALL, of the Smithsonian Institute, who has presented a plan of operations, proposes to devote the expedition incidentally to the capture of smugglers, but this recommendation the superintendent of the Coast Survey declines to indorse, very wisely concluding

that this work is not strictly within the province of a scientific expedition. It is not impossible that the smugglers might capture the expedition; especially if it should proceed against them with hostile purpose. One of their vessels, the schooner *Kate*, of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, seized and occupied one of the forts of the Russian American Company on the Kuskokwim river in 1868.

CAPTAIN POOLE, U. S. Army, the Indian Agent of the Whetstone Agency, arrived at Washington on the 24th of May, bringing with him, in accordance with an arrangement of the Government authorities, Spotted Tail, the principal chief of the Brule-Sioux; Swift Bear, also a chief of the same tribe, and the head warriors Fast Bear and Yellow Hair, who await the arrival of Red Cloud, of the Ogallala band of Sioux, with about twenty others of his people, who are expected at the end of the week. Red Cloud and nineteen chiefs and head men of the Sioux Nation arrived at Fort Laramie on the morning of the 24th. John Richard is with them. They came into the post on foot, singing their native songs. They were expected to reach Cheyenne on the 27th. "Man afraid of his Horse" is sick, and cannot accompany Red Cloud and his party to Washington. Spotted Tail's party are rather skeptical about Red Cloud's arriving at Washington, notwithstanding the assurance that he is coming. The interpreter is a Frenchman by birth, named Charles E. Guerie, who has lived twenty-six years among the Sioux. Spotted Tail and Swift Bear wear as ornaments the medals bearing the profile likeness of ex-President Johnson, which were presented to them by the Peace Commission in 1868, of which General Sherman was President.

IN the House of Representatives, on the 19th of May, Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill, which passed that body, for the sale of the buildings and grounds of the United States arsenals at Rome, N. Y.; Vergennes, Vt.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Mount Vernon, Ala.; and Chattahoochee, Fla. Also, the captured lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Shreveport, La.; Marshall and Jefferson, Texas; and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas.

THE Senate Military Committee have reported adversely on the House bill making the 30th of May a national holiday for decorating the graves of soldiers. They think that the creation by law of another *dies non* would be objectionable to business men, and that the observance of the day had better be left to the voluntary patriotism of the people.

FROM the correspondence of the *New York Tribune* we gather some additional particulars of the fight with the Indians in which Lieutenant Stambaugh was killed. The Indians had committed some outrages, in return for which a party of miners killed a petty chief named Black Bear, his squaw, and eleven other Indians:

When the great chief of the Arapahoes heard of the fate of Black Bear and his party, he was greatly incensed, and assembled 300 warriors and marched for Atlantic. General Augur, learning of his approach, despatched two companies of cavalry for the protection of the settlement. One of these, under Major Gordon, Second U. S. Cavalry, arrived in time, and encamped near the town. On the morning of the 4th of May the Arapahoe warriors appeared. They were first seen by a young man named Bennett, who was driving his mules from the pasture. The Indians surrounded him and drove him toward the town, evidently intending to kill him as near the village as possible. Bennett soon discovered that the savages were taking him toward a gulch close by the village, in which Major Gordon had his camp, and of the presence of whom the Indians seemed to be entirely ignorant. On rising the crest of the hill the camp was in full sight, only a few hundred yards distant. Bennett shouted for help, and, bounding down the hill, reached the camp in safety. So astonished were the savages at the sight of the military that they made no effort to recapture Bennett, but broke and fled back in the direction they had come.

The soldiers were just rising for reveille, when the guard saw the Indians approaching, driving Bennett before them, and whipping him with their bows. Shouting "Indians! Indians!" at the top of their voices, they opened fire, while the soldiers and officers tumbled out of their beds. Some wearing only their drawers, others in one stocking, and others again bootless, seized their arms, rushed to the picket line, untied their horses, jumped on their bare backs, and, hatless as they were, galloped over the hills in pursuit of the fleeing savages. Hearing that some cattle were driven off east of the town, a detachment galloped through the streets shouting "Indians!" and that most terrible of all alarms on the border caused the citizens to spring from their beds, and, gun in hand, rush into the streets. Soon the half-naked warriors had cleared the savages from the hills for a mile around the town, and were returning to their homes about sunrise, when a horseman came into Major Gordon's camp and announced that the Indians had attacked Miner's Delight and driven away the teams of Mr. Fleming, who was hauling hay for the Government.

Taking Lieutenant Stambaugh, Sergeant Brown, and nine privates, all the men in camp, and leaving orders for reinforcements to follow as fast as they came in, Major Gordon set off for the hay-field, about eight miles distant. On arriving there the Major found the Indians gone, and taking up the trail followed as rapidly as possible.

A storm had been gathering all the morning, and when the soldiers had gone about six miles the tempest broke with terrific fury, in a few minutes completely obliterating all traces of the Indians. Major Gordon, finding it useless to follow further, set out on his return to camp, but had not gone far when he suddenly encountered a party of about 60 Indians. On account of the blinding sleet and snow falling at the time, he did not see them until close upon them. A charge was immediately ordered, and the troops dashed forward, scattering the savages in all direction. Unfortunately, however, in the charge Lieutenant Stambaugh received a ball through the head from the pistol of a savage, and Sergeant Brown had his jaw broken by another shot. Seeing these two men fall from their horses, and that the party was small, the Indians rallied and charged the soldiers. A furious fight ensued over the body of Lieutenant Stambaugh, the savages being determined to capture and scalp it, and the soldiers defending it gallantly. Six Indians were killed in the struggle, and two soldiers wounded. The Indians fell back, leaving their dead and wounded in the hands of the soldiers. The firing continued for about two hours. Toward night, all appearing to be quiet, Major Gordon came down from a ridge where he had taken up a strong position, and, carrying the body of Stambaugh some distance, hid it in the brush. He then again set out for his camp, expecting to be attacked on his way, for the Indians had gone in that direction; he saw nothing more of them, however. It was late at night when he reached Atlantic, and the men had eaten nothing since the day before. The reinforcements ordered by Major Gordon to follow him had marched promptly, but had not reached him, nor did anyone know where they were. The excitement in the mining towns was very great as the news of the fighting spread, and long before daylight scores of miners, armed to the teeth, began to arrive at Major Gordon's camp and to proffer their services. All night the events of the day were talked over, rockets thrown up, and fires kept burning on the hills as beacons to guide the soldiers who were still out, and before daylight they came in, having lost their way in the storm and gone far to the west of Gordon's party.

Early on the next morning Lieutenant Dinwiddie, with a strong detachment of soldiers and twenty citizens, went out to the scene of the battle and brought in the body of Lieutenant Stambaugh, but saw no Indians.

SIR HENRY BULWER writes to a Spanish journal that the English will with pleasure give up Gibraltar; that the "enlightened" English press "declares the cession to be just and advantageous to both the powers;" but "England cannot restore unconditionally—as Mr. Fernandez y Garcia desires—the stronghold which she possesses at the entrance of the Mediterranean. I recall to mind that Philip V. repeatedly offered to give in exchange for Gibraltar, one of the richest colonies of which Spain was possessed in America. It will be very well if modern Spain imitates the example of her first Bourbon ruler, and is ready to make some sacrifice in order to obtain the cession of Gibraltar. This at least is my opinion."

COMMANDER Upshur was arraigned before the Naval Court-martial on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer. The substance of the specification is that the accused paid to M. D. Landon \$1,300 for procuring by corrupt means, for his son, a cadetship in the Naval Academy. The court found Commander Upshur guilty of the charge, and also that the specifications were proved, excepting the charge of corrupt intention. The sentence is that he be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy in general orders. The Secretary approves the proceedings, findings, and sentence, administers the reprimand, and directs the order to be read at the Navy-yards and stations, and on all ships-of-war in commission.

THE following is a list of the officers and ex-officers of the U. S. Navy, at the Law School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., second (spring) term, 1869-1870. Senior class (graduating): Robbins Little, A. M., of New York, late Assistant Professor of Ethics, etc. U. S. Naval Academy; Joseph Adams Smith, paymaster U. S. N., receiving ship *Ohio*, Boston, Mass. Middle class: Henry Foster Buswell, A. B., of Mass., late Assistant Professor of Ethics, etc. U. S. Naval Academy. Junior class: Aloysius Joë Kane, of California, late acting ensign U. S. N.; Rev. James John Kane, D. B., chaplain, U. S. N., Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Moses Sherwood Stuyvesant, of Ohio, late Lieutenant-commander U. S. N. In the present graduating class of 1870, in the Academical Department of the University, are the following sons of naval officers, viz: Frank Du Pont Davis, son of Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis, U. S. N.; Frederick William Godon, son of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon. In the fall term, Mr. Davis will enter the Law School, and Mr. Godon, the Medical School of the University. The above is from the Registrar's office of the University, and is therefore reliable.

THE OPENING OF A CAMPAIGN.

THE chapter on the "Supply of Armies at a Distance from their Base," which we published last week from Colonel Hamley's treatise on the "Operations of War," completes the first part of that work. The second part treats of the "Considerations which must Precede the Opening of a Campaign." This part we republish entire, omitting some unessential paragraphs:

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE WAR.

The considerations which induce a power to choose between a defensive and an offensive attitude may be political, or geographical, or dependent on the relative strength of the belligerents. At the beginning of the American civil war the Confederates stood on the defensive. That this attitude was not chosen from weakness is proved by the successes they met with in the first operations. In separating from the Union they had declared that they sought only their own independence, not the subjugation of other States. Had they made war in the North, as the Federals made war in Virginia, Louisiana, and Georgia, they would have falsified the principles for which they took up arms. And it is said that their President prevented them from advancing upon Washington after the victory of Bull's Run, lest an invasion of the North should injure the cause of secession. At any rate, sufficient political reason may be assigned for their defensive attitude.

In 1812 and 1813 Wellington held the fortresses which close the only highroads between Portugal and Spain—namely, Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. Thus he possessed an impregnable frontier, and also the means of issuing from it. These geographical circumstances gave to him and denied to his adversaries the power of becoming the assailant.

When Denmark in 1864 was assailed by united Germany, it was out of the question that she should do more than defend her own territory as best she might. The fact of her inferior force reduced her to the defensive.

But the reason for introducing this subject is not to discuss the various cases where belligerents have chosen a part, but to point out the conditions which attach respectively to offensive and defensive war.

It is evident that when one belligerent power feels secure behind an unassailable frontier, and holds many issues into the enemy's territory, either by command of the sea or otherwise, it can assemble its forces unknown to its antagonist upon some point selected by itself, from whence to make an irruption into the theatre of war. And if the belligerents be divided only by a frontier line—a river such as the Rhine or Potomac, or a mountain-range such as the Alps—the army that passes it will nearly always find itself immensely superior to the force that can immediately interpose. For the defender's army has by the conditions of the defensive been spread so as to guard all possible avenues by which the attack might be made. Thus, in the Waterloo campaign, Wellington and Blücher, being on the defensive, were guarding all the roads from the French frontier into Belgium, along a front of a hundred miles. Napoleon suddenly assembled his whole army upon the centre of their line, and, on first entering Belgium, was greatly superior to any force which the opposing generals could interpose between him and his object, Brussels.

In the American civil war, Richmond being the point aimed at by the principal Northern army, the Federals could, behind the screen of the Potomac, concentrate their forces and advance, either from the upper Potomac down the Shenandoah Valley; from Washington along the Orange railroad to the Rappahannock; from Aquia Creek, by the Fredericksburg and Richmond railway; by the Peninsula between the York and James rivers, adopting either stream as a base; or from the south side of the James river by Petersburg. They used all of these lines, and frequently advanced at first with numbers greatly superior to those which the Confederates could assemble to oppose them. Thus the great advantage conferred by the offensive is the power of concentration. And if this advantage be not neutralized by artificial or natural defences, behind which the enemy can, with such forces as may be at hand, retard the advance of the assailant till the whole defensive army be also concentrated, it entails enormous chances of success. For, the defensive cordon being ruptured, and the concerted action of the parts of the army lost, the assailant deals his blows right and left on the scattered fragments, till his road to his object is clear.

At the outset, then, the assailant, when operating in a country suitable for military movements, and defended only by an army—not by fortifications—has great chances in his favor. Nor does his advantage end with the first onset; for the defender is obliged to follow his lead, and to parry his blows, instead of actively assailing him; and while the invader is executing designs already laid down in their minute particulars and knows what he is aiming at, and what steps the enemy will probably take to foil him, which, being foreseen, may be provided for, that enemy is operating to a certain extent in the dark, and perhaps neglects even to use what power of concentration he may possess till too late, fearing lest the attack should be a feint. Dislodged from his first positions, and disconcerted by finding that his troops are still scattered in presence of a concentrated enemy, he will probably be too completely absorbed in the essential measure of collecting them in some position between the invader and his object, to devise offensive measures against him. Thus the first success will lead to others, and each will more and more confirm the invader in the possession of the advantage called by military writers the initiative—that is, the power of compelling your adversary to make his movements dependent on your own.

But it is evident that the power which commences operations in this decisive way must not only possess great resources, but must also be able to render them immediately available in the district wherein lies the destined starting-point. And great preparations must

be made, not only for the collection of supplies, but for causing them to follow the forward movements of the army. The most abundant stores will be of no avail if there be deficiency of transport. The army, checked in its career, must halt to await its supplies, or spread to gather them from the country. In either case the impulse of the advance will be lost, and the initiative will be seized by a ready adversary.

On the other hand, the defensive army, being distributed over a wide area, is much more easily supplied. The resources of each district are probably adequate to maintain the troops occupying it. The necessary stores, instead of being directed at great cost of transport upon some particular focus, are collected at many central points. The roads by which the army is supplied from the rear are numerous, and transport is thus immensely facilitated; and when compelled to retire, it falls back amidst its magazines, and the requirements of transport are more likely to diminish than to increase. Thus, comparing the tax which war levies on belligerents, the greater strain evidently falls at the outset on the power that undertakes offensive operations; and, in modern times, none but a highly-organized system for developing and administering the resources of a state, directed by a paramount and concentrated authority, such as that of a despotic government, can be adequate to begin and maintain them effectually.

If, however, a belligerent has the means to sustain the offensive effectually, it is evidently the least expensive course in the long run, since decisive success will throw the burden of the war on the conquered territory. Thus Napoleon, in several offensive campaigns, almost without a check, ruined the military power of great monarchies, and imposed on them what terms he pleased. But such rapid successes are exceptional where armies are not very unequal in force, and it is necessary to consider the position of an invader who advances continually from his base against strong opposition.

An army operating in its own territory is not restricted, like the invader, to a single line. It is true that its efforts may all be directed to cover a single point aimed at by the enemy, as the efforts of the army of Virginia had for their grand object to defend Richmond. But to defend a point it is not necessary to interpose directly between it and the enemy. Provided supplies can be obtained in other directions, the defensive army may assume a front on one side of the line by which the assailant is advancing, and parallel to it; and so long as it is undefeated, it is evident the enemy cannot advance except under penalty of being cut from his base. Thus McClellan advances upon Richmond from the Pamunkey at White House, while the Confederates are spread over a front extending from Richmond to Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley. But the force in the Valley under Jackson, drawing its supplies probably from Lynchburg, advances in an easterly direction upon Hanover; the troops before Richmond join it; the front of the Confederates thus no longer looks north but east; and McClellan, fearing at the next move to be cut from his base, lets go his hold of the Pamunkey and transfers his stores to the James river just in time to save his army from destruction.

This mode of operating, then, which is open to the whole defensive army, is also open to a part of it. A single corps drawing its subsistence for a time from points on the prolongation of the flanks of the general line may operate on either side against the roads which connect the invader with his base. The enemy must protect these roads either by occupying all the avenues by which they could be assailed with adequate forces, in case those avenues are few; or should the exposed points of the line of communication be numerous, then by detaching movable corps to guard it throughout its length, and to protect the convoys. With each step that the invader makes in advance, the difficulties of guarding the line increase in proportion to its length, and the force detached for its protection increases also. Nothing except the disabling of the enemy by heavy defeats can prevent these enterprises against the communications; but the force which can be collected for battle is constantly decreasing with the length of the line, till the defender may find himself, notwithstanding the losses he may have suffered earlier in the campaign, superior in number on the point of collision in the later stages, and, snatching the initiative, may force his adversary to defend himself in retreat.

A notable illustration of the dangers of a long line of communication is furnished by Napoleon's Russian campaign. During his advance upon Moscow, two Russian corps were moving, the one from Finland, the other from the south of the empire, toward his line of communications. They struck it where it crossed the Beresina, and caused the horrible disasters of that famous retreat.

If a defensive army were to restrict itself entirely to parrying blows, the enemy, feeling secure in his communications from the inertness of his opponent, would be enabled to keep his fighting power undiminished by detachments in the rear. To pursue such a course, then, even when very inferior in force, is suicidal in a defender; since a detachment judiciously menacing the enemy's communications may hold in check (or let us say, in military parlance, may contain) a much greater number of the enemy, and proportionably diminish the disparity between the main armies. It does not follow, then, that because an army is defending a territory it must confine itself to the defensive; on the contrary, it will best effect its purpose by actively threatening its adversary, and by taking the lead whenever an opportunity offers.

Such are some of the advantages and disadvantages which attach respectively to offensive and defensive warfare, and which mainly depend on the question of magazines and lines communicating with them. The offensive confers, at the outset, the power of concentrating on the flank or centre of the enemy's line of defence, and so turning or breaking it. The defender must either oppose the enemy with an inferior force at first, or abandon territory in order to assemble his forces at some point farther back. On the other hand, offensive

war demands great resources, and success itself, if not absolute and decisive, entails fresh difficulties on the invader. And when he has penetrated far within the defender's territory, the situations of the antagonists differ greatly, inasmuch as the army on the offensive is bound to its base, be that base wide or narrow, while the defensive forces may base themselves on any part of their territory which will supply them, and which their front protects.

As facility of transporting troops and material increases, so the power of concentrating the military resources of an empire on a distant frontier, for entrance on a foreign theatre of war, increases also, and so far his own railways are of great help to an invader. But as he cannot count for subsequent aid on the railways of districts held by the enemy, nor be certain that the course of events will not make districts where there are no railways the scene of operations, he must be dependent on horses and vehicles for further supplies. Thus we find great preparations made by France for transport in Italy in 1859; and the railways of the Northern States of America did not prevent a vast expenditure of transport animals in the different invasions of the South. Offensive, compared with defensive war, must still be enormously costly. But the invader will retain and even augment, by means of his railways, the advantage of making a sudden concentrated advance on part of an extended line of defence; and even the combined resources of telegraphs and railways could not avail to meet the first onset under circumstances geographically unfavorable to the defence, such as will be described in subsequent chapters; especially when it is considered that the defender must labor under the same doubts as before in divining whether the attack is real or a feint.

But, on the other hand, the defender, if forced to retreat, will easily destroy for the time the railways in the territory which he is quitting, while preserving the full use of those which he still covers; whereas the assailant must either content himself with the ordinary roads, or pause to repair the railways and to reorganize the means of supply through those channels. Thus the advantages of the initiative will, in such a case, be much more transient than before, and the defender will concentrate on the threatened line with far greater comparative facility.

Taking the example of the Waterloo campaign, let us suppose the theatre covered with the railways that now exist there. Napoleon would have concentrated his troops with great ease in the same space within which he assembled them, by means of the railways from Paris, to Lille and Valenciennes, to Maubeuge, and to Philippeville, and the lines connecting them. His advance, no less unforeseen by the Allies than it really was, would have carried him over the Sambre and on Fleurus. But the Prussian corps which halted at Ligny would have been reinforced by the two corps from Cinéy and Namur; and Bulow's junction could scarcely have failed, as it actually did, of accomplishment in time for the battle. Thus the Prussians would have effected their concentration with more ease and certainty. But there is no apparent reason why Wellington, still doubting if the enemy's advance were real, and expecting their attack on his right, should have assembled his troops on the 16th so much faster than he actually did, as to effect more than to check Ney's progress. So far then, the invading force, supposing it on a fair equality in numbers with its adversaries, would have held the advantage. Granting that under such circumstances it should be still victorious at Ligny, the Prussians, however, would now have had the aid of two lines of rail by which to retire behind the Dyle, that of Gembloux-Ottignies-Brussels, and that of Tilly-Ottignies-Wavre. The movement having been contemplated in the plan of campaign, platforms for embarking and disembarking would have been laid, and rolling-stock accumulated, the heavy baggage could have been kept at a distance, and preparations made for supplying the army for a time through Louvain, by means of the line from Liege to that place. Under these circumstances, not only would the roads have been left unencumbered to the troops, but the infantry, at least, of two corps might have been conveyed beyond the Dyle by rail, and the whole army might have passed the stream on the afternoon of the 17th, while part of it would have had ample time to reach the field of Waterloo before night. Napoleon, following Wellington to Waterloo, would therefore have been confronted by the united armies of the Allies.

This, however, is an extreme case, because Belgium is more thickly intersected with railways than any country in Europe. In the campaigns of 1859 and 1866, the more important movements of troops were not effected by rail—the railways are few, and were chiefly useful as lines of supply.

It would appear from the course of the foregoing argument that an invader (supposing other circumstances to be favorable) should direct his attack on a part of the theatre where railways exercise small influence, since their effect is on the whole in favor of the defender.

The movement to a flank, of large bodies, by rail, within reach of the enemy, must be especially dangerous, because the troops follow each other in small isolated fractions, and are very defenceless if attacked during their transit. An insignificant detachment may therefore, with little risk to itself, interrupt the movement of a considerable force, and even inflict on it serious injury, by a well-timed and well-directed attack; whereas the compact march of a large body by ordinary roads could only be impeded by a force proportionately great.

THE SELECTION OF AN OBJECT.

It is clear that offensive operations cannot be conducted with unity, or directed with precision, unless the object to be gained by them is kept distinctly in view by those who plan and execute the campaign. Where territory easily accessible to the power that assumes the offensive is the subject of dispute, the object will generally be to occupy the country in question. Thus Louis Napoleon rested satisfied with driving the Austrians beyond the Mincio, and adding the country westward of that river to the dominions of Sardinia. But whether in such a case hostilities will terminate with the occupa-

tion of the province, must depend on the ability of the other belligerent to continue the struggle. Frederick II. began the Silesian wars by seizing Silesia, the primary object of desire; but the conflict that ensued thereupon lasted twenty years. Whenever the *causa belli* is something less definite and tangible than disputed territory, the undeniable superiority of one belligerent and the acquisition of some material guarantee can alone be expected to bring the adversary to terms. That guarantee is generally sought in an enemy's capital. The occupation of its chief city paralyzes a civilized country. As all great roads meet there—as it is the centre of trade, the focus of wealth and of civilization, and the seat of government—its occupation by an enemy is so ruinous that any terms he may impose will generally be less pernicious than his presence.

But it is not sufficient to enter the capital unless possession of it can be maintained. In 1757 an Austrian general of hussars entered Berlin and levied a contribution on the city, but being forced to quit it on the approach of the Prussian king, the incident produced no result. Napoleon held Madrid for four years, and set up his brother as king of Spain, yet the Peninsular war went on in half the provinces of the kingdom. He seized Vienna in 1805, and again in 1809, yet in each case a great subsequent victory was necessary to the overthrow of the enemy's power. The mere possession of the capital, then, is not final so long as the enemy can still make head in the field. It is when the seizure of the capital is coupled with such ascendancy over the defensive armies that they can never hope to retake it, that further resistance is felt to be hopeless, as leading only to national extinction, and that any terms not absolutely unendurable are accepted by the vanquished. Recognizing these truths, Napoleon's first efforts were directed to disorganize and ruin the enemy's armies in the field; his next step, when the way was clear, was to seize the capital, and then, with his clutch on the heart of the country, with the public opinion of all nations strongly influenced by his commanding attitude, and with the opposing armies disheartened by misfortune, he advanced to deal the stroke that was finally to lay the antagonist power prostrate.

It sometimes happens that a point may assume an adventitious importance, sufficient to make it the object of a campaign. Sebastopol is a remarkable instance. Situated at the extremity of an obscure and unimportant province, the conquest of which would be no step toward the invasion of Russia, this city, formidable by reason of its docks and arsenals, was, from its proximity to Constantinople, characterized as a standing menace to Turkey, and as such was of sufficient importance to be the object of the vast efforts made in that war by France and England.

Such cases are, however, exceptional, and the general course of a campaign between two great powers is a series of manoeuvres and engagements for the possession of the capital or other specially important town of the power that stands on the defensive. And it is evident that the course of the war must vary with the distance of the invader's frontier from the menaced point. If France were to make war upon Italy, the invading army might, as soon as it had secured the passage of the Alps by the Mont Cenis, reach Turin in a single march. But if Austria were at war with Italy, the Italian capital is much more secure from an adversary whose armies must traverse the breadth of North Italy to attain it. The proximity of Richmond to Washington caused the Federal Government in each campaign in Virginia to base its calculations on the assumption that the operations of a few days, or at most a few weeks, must wrest from its adversary's hold the city from the possession of which it expected such decisive results. And no doubt early in the war, before the capital was fortified, a single crushing defeat sustained by the Confederates in the field would have given Richmond to the Federals. But in cases where a great distance separates the invader from his object, he cannot expect to attain it in a single effort. Thus, if France were at war with Austria, she could scarcely expect, in the most favorable circumstances, to reach Vienna in one campaign. Her first object would be to attain a position in Austrian territory which would form a secure starting-point for a fresh effort. If she were aiming at Vienna through Germany, and a French army could advance between the Danube and the Tyrol, securing the passages of the Danube on the one side and of the mountains on the other, till it could rest on one of the great streams flowing across the space between, such as the Isar or the Inn, it might establish itself there, and collect its strength for a fresh effort in another campaign. If France were at war with Spain, the first object of a French army might be the line of the Ebro, the next the line of the Douro or of the Guadarama mountains—then Madrid and the Tagus. Thus the object of an invading army may be either a point from the possession of which it expects decisive results, or a strong defensive line such as will be an important step toward that point.

THE SELECTION OF A THEATRE OF OPERATIONS, AND LINE BY WHICH TO OPERATE.

Many considerations will commonly enter into this question of selection. The convenience and security of the base—the position of the enemy's forces—the facilities, in the shape of good and practicable roads, for reaching the object—the proximity to the object—the fitness of the topographical character of the theatre to the army destined to operate in it—will all be elements in the problem. If that portion of the invader's frontier which is contiguous to the territory occupied by the main army of the defensive power be impregnable, that will be good reason for making some other region the theatre of war. If, on the contrary, the invader's frontier be extensive and open, it will generally be expedient for him to base himself on that portion of it which will be covered from a counter-invasion by his advance. Thus the most vulnerable part of the French frontier in 1815 was opposite Belgium; and had Napoleon crossed the Rhenish or Alpine boundary, making Germany or Italy the theatre of war, Blücher and Wellington could have marched on Paris; whereas, by advancing into Belgium,

and trusting to the strong natural boundaries to keep the enemy from invading France at other points, the Emperor covered with his army, so long as it remained undefeated, the otherwise exposed part of his territory.

The power meditating the offensive must also consider the fitness of the theatre to its own army. If that army have a preponderating strength in cavalry, an open country will suit it best; if infantry be its chief reliance, a hilly or wooded region, which may neutralize the enemy's superiority in the other arms; if artillery, good roads and positions which command sufficient expanse of country, will be indispensable to its most effective action. To determine this point a broad and general survey will suffice. But a more intimate acquaintance with the topography of the theatre, and a knowledge of strategy, are required, in order to determine the further questions of what points in that theatre are most important as steps toward the object, and what are the chances of gaining possession of them.

As an example of the way in which, after admitting all these various elements of the question of selecting a theatre, a balance may be struck and a decision formed, let us take the case of the campaign of Marengo.

While Moreau operated from the Rhine on the Danube, Napoleon was to attack the Austrians in Italy. They were besieging a French garrison in Genoa; they had advanced and occupied the passes of the Alps on the Italian side from Lake Maggiore down to the junction of the Apennines; and they had a considerable force south of the Apennines endeavoring to force their way into France across the Var, which river was defended with inferior numbers by Suchet. Thus the Austrian front extended along the whole Italian frontier of France.

Napoleon's objects were, to deliver the besieged garrison of Genoa, and to strike a decisive blow against the Austrians in Piedmont and Lombardy.

The Austrian lines of communication with their base and of retreat led from the various points of their front to Mantua and Verona, and, owing to the geographical features of North Italy, all the roads by which they could gain those cities were compressed laterally into the space between Milan and Piacenza. If Napoleon could throw his army across that space, he would effect a double object—he would cut the communications of the enemy, and, by forcing them to concentrate for action, would deliver Genoa.

The object of his campaign, then, was the space from Milan to Piacenza; and his first task was to choose the line by which to advance to it.

North Italy is divided into three unequal portions by the Po and the Apennines. And as it would be manifestly unwise to advance on both sides of either of these obstacles, Napoleon had to determine which of the three intervals of space he would operate in.

The space between the Apennines and the sea being narrow, was favorable to an inferior force; and Napoleon's army was inferior in number to the Austrian. The region was mountainous, and therefore the French army, strongest in its infantry, would there meet the enemy, whose great superiority lay in cavalry and artillery, under the most favorable conditions. But successes here must be slow; the Austrians, when pushed back, would constantly be reinforced through the passes of the Apennines; and, in retiring, they would still cover the siege of Genoa. If beaten, they would be driven along their proper line of retreat to the shelter of their fortresses on the Mincio and Adige.

In the space between the Apennines and the Po three fortresses existed, those of Turin, Coni, and Alessandria, each a stumbling-block in the way of an advancing army. This, too, was the centre of the Austrian line, and the centre of a line can manifestly be reinforced by the rest more easily than either extremity. The fortresses would bar the way to the French long enough to give the Austrians time to concentrate. By holding the passes of the Apennines they would prevent the French force on the Var from advancing to the relief of Genoa; and, if defeated, they would still, in falling back, cover the siege, and would, as in the former case, retire on their proper line of retreat.

In both these regions, then, the Austrian army would interpose between Napoleon and his object, and, in the second case, with great advantages for opposing his advance. Moreover, it was a part of his plan that his insufficient numbers should be recruited by a detachment sent from Moreau's army on the Danube. The road from thence to the French frontier of Italy was long and difficult, and the junction of this co-operative force could not be hoped for in time to be effective.

In the remaining space between Switzerland and the Po, the Austrians, besides being far weaker in numbers than at any other part of their line, were most widely extended; and no fortresses existed here. This space, therefore, in which lay the most direct road to Milan, offered the most favorable conditions; and once at Milan, the main army might be joined by the corps sent by Moreau, which, crossing Switzerland, would descend the St. Gothard Pass to Bellinzona. But this region was also by far the most difficult of attainment of the three, sheltered as it was by the Alps, the rugged passes of which, though but weakly guarded, seemed to forbid the passage of an army. The other parts of the frontier were crossed by the roads which formed the regular communications between France and Italy, while in this northern corner the high mountains, covered with perpetual snow, and passable only by steep and perilous tracks, seemed an insurmountable barrier. But beyond this obstacle Napoleon beheld his object ready for his grasp. Disregarding difficulties, he pushed his troops over the Alps, and was at Milan almost before the Austrians knew of his presence in Italy. Joined there by the detachment from the army of the Rhine, he guarded the passages of the Ticino with half his forces facing westward, and with the rest crossed the Po and occupied the road to Piacenza. He was too late to save Genoa, which had been forced by famine to capitulate; but, on the other hand, the Austrians, unwilling to abandon the siege when on the verge of success, delayed the retreat of the investing force, which, by a more

rapid march, might have held the south bank of the Po against the French, and secured the road there by which to regain Mantua. Thus the capture of Genoa only assured the defeat of the Austrians by depriving them of their one chance of escape. Cut from their line, they were forced to fight at Marengo with their faces to their proper rear, and, when defeated, nothing remained for them but to capitulate.

But the selection of a line is not decided always on military grounds alone. Political considerations frequently complicate the problem. That which is of most importance is the effect which the war may have on the policy of nations whose territories are between, or adjacent to, the frontiers of the belligerents. In the wars of the French Revolution, Austrian armies were sometimes forced to hold the line of the Rhine, when good military reasons would have dictated a different course, because of the effect which would certainly be produced on the German powers bordering on the river—Baden, Württemberg, etc., by leaving them uncovered. In the campaign of Jena, the Prussian army would have found the Elbe a secure and convenient line of defence, but Saxony and Hesse-Cassel would be thus left unprotected, whereas Prussia, by covering their territories with her army, would secure their co-operation and add their contingents to her numerical force. For that reason she was induced to take up a line which was the cause of all her disasters. At the outset of the late war with Russia, the first design of the Allies was to engage their armies in the defence of Turkey south of the Danube; and when the Turks, single-handed, beat off the invaders, it seemed most natural that all the Allied forces should combine to carry the war beyond the Danube. But in such a case it became of primary importance to consider what side Austria would take, because her position on the flank of what would then be the theatre of war gave her the power of decisive action. Her policy was a question for the Allied Governments to consider, and the result of their deliberations was to transfer their armies to the Crimea.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—Many of the companies of this regiment have of late years adopted the pleasant plan of closing the drill season with evening parades. These have invariably been gratifying successes. One of the largest and most conspicuous occurred on Thursday evening of last week, on the occasion of the joint parade of Companies D and I, commanded respectively by Captains Hempstead and Bush. The members assembled in full dress uniform at the regimental armory, at about 8 o'clock, shortly after which time the companies marched to Monroe place for formation of line, Lieutenant Laidlaw, of Company D, performing the duties of adjutant. The companies were divided into four commands of eight files front, forming a very fine sized battalion, being under the command of Captain Hempstead. The companies, or platoons, were respectively commanded by Captains Bush and Dean and Lieutenants Kempton and Deacon. At a little after 8 o'clock the battalion, headed by the regimental band and drum corps under Drum-Major Smith, broke into column, and took its line of march for the house of Captain Hempstead, situated in Pacific, near New York avenue. The route taken was long, but the streets were generally well selected as regards pavement, thus mitigating the fatigue of the march. The battalion made a handsome appearance, the fronts and distances being well preserved. Along the route, the house of Brevet Major-General Jourdan, the much respected ex-commander of the Thirteenth, was passed, and that officer honored with a marching salute. Ex-Colonel Chapman, late of the Fifty-sixth (disbanded), was paid the same honor. Colonel Chapman had undoubtedly expected this honor, for his house, which is situated in Putnam avenue, near Bedford, was gaily decorated with colored lanterns and flags, and as the battalion passed fireworks were displayed. The battalion at about 10 o'clock finally reached the residence of Captain Hempstead. Its approach was rendered brilliant by the rays of a calcium light, and night was made day by the burning of colored lights. Here the battalion halted, stacked arms, and entering the house of the commander, were sumptuously entertained. A number of guests were present, among whom were Major-General Woodward, commanding Second division; Colonel Mason, Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, Captain Lefferts, Lieutenants Brooks and Van Nostrand, and others of the Thirteenth; Quartermaster Riker, of the Twelfth; and a large number of other members of the Thirteenth, all in citizen's dress. After a pleasant half hour, the command was again assembled, and marched to the residence of Captain Bush, situated near by, at the corner of New York avenue and Dean street. Here another brilliant reception met them, both outside and inside. The effect of the many colored lights as the battalion approached was beautiful in the extreme. Uniforms and muskets gleamed under the radiance, and the foliage of the many trees surrounding the residence formed a cool and refreshing back-ground to the scene. Shortly after entering the house, Company I was directed to "fall in," which it did in one of the parlors of the house. Here Captain Bush, its commandant, was presented with a very handsome sword, the scabbard elegantly silver mounted, the whole contained in a handsome polished case. Colonel Mason made the presentation, on the part of the company, in his usual happy style, and Captain Bush received the gift in words of surprise and appreciation, both gentlemen being heartily cheered by the company. General Woodward then, in response to repeated calls, made a short address; after which all were invited by Captain Bush to partake of refreshments in an adjoining room. Here a pleasant hour was spent, until

Assembly was again sounded, and the battalion at a little past midnight marched to the nearest car route (Atlantic avenue) and embarked on board chartered cars awaiting them for the armory, having spent a delightful evening, and celebrated fitly the close of a successful drill season.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—This battery is ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves) at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Tuesday, June 7, at 7:30 o'clock A. M., to proceed to the parade ground, Prospect Park, for drill, instruction, and review. Non-commissioned officers are directed to make returns on or before Monday, the 6th proximo. On the 19th instant, at an election in this battery—Brigadier-General Mesorole presiding—Lieutenant Wm. H. H. Beebe was unanimously elected captain, vice Ira L. Beebe, appointed on the staff of Major-General Woodward. At the same election, J. H. Caurron was elected first lieutenant, J. F. Stims second lieutenant, T. E. Richardson first sergeant, John A. Wilson and John Miller sergeants, and L. G. Dalby corporal. We trust the battery will prosper well under its new officers.

FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.—This brigade, Brigadier-General Dakin commanding, is ordered to parade for drill, instruction, and review on Wednesday, June 8, on Prospect Park parade ground. Field and staff officers mounted. Commanding officers of regiments will report with their commands to the acting chief of staff, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the parade ground. Regimental commanders will exercise their respective commands in such movements in the school of the battalion as the brigade commander may direct, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Brigade line will be formed at 2 o'clock P. M. for drill in the evolutions of the brigade included in parts one, two, three, and four of the prescribed tactics. Also in the forms (appendix 2) for review of a brigade in line and dress parade, in line of battalion, columns by divisions at full distance right and front. The brigade will be reviewed and inspected by Major-General Franklin Townsend, Adjutant-General of the State of New York, at 4 o'clock P. M. Commanding officers of regiments will make returns to these headquarters on or before June 13 of all commissioned officers absent from this parade. Field officers and adjutants of the several regiments and the brigade staff will assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Monday, June 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., for instruction.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—In pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters, this regiment is directed to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform (white gloves), on Tuesday, June 7, at 8 o'clock A. M. The quartermaster is directed to furnish transportation at 8:15 o'clock A. M., precisely, from armory to Prospect Park, and return, by cross-town railroad. Regimental line will be formed upon the parade ground immediately upon the arrival of the regiment. Sergeant Chapman, at his own request, is relieved from duty as left general guide, and returned to his company. Company quartermaster-sergeants will report to the quartermaster immediately upon their arrival at the armory on the morning of the 7th inst.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—In accordance with brigade and regimental general orders, this regiment will parade in fatigue uniform for practice in evolutions of the brigade, on Thursday, the 2d day of June next, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Regimental line will be formed on Canal street (right on Mulberry) at 8:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the regiment will provide themselves with one day's rations. A special meeting of the Board of Officers was held at the old armory on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the proceedings of the various companies on the subject of a full-dress uniform, and to take action on the same, and to transact such other business as might come before the meeting. A sample uniform was presented for the inspection of the officers at that meeting. The non-commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform at the old armory on Monday evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, for instruction. The following changes in this command are announced. Resignations—Second Lieutenant F. A. Butler, Company H, March 25, removal from State. Expulsions—The following members of Company B having been expelled by a vote of their company for neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues, the action of said company is approved by the colonel: Privates Joseph Green, Milton K. Hewins, Victor H. Webb, William C. Murphy.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—The State Arsenal, on last Friday evening, was filled with a select audience, assembled to witness the closing drill of this command in the new full-dress uniform. Any one familiar with the Twelfth, and accustomed to witnessing its parade in the old dress, would on the above evening have failed to recognize it, so great was the change and so fine the effect of the new dress in contrast with the old fatigue. It cannot be gainsaid that an attractive uniform is one of the actual and practical inducements for a man to join the National Guard; that those organizations which have been slow in procuring these uniforms have been also slow in obtaining new members. We do not stop to philosophize on this, though there is much to say of the influence of uniform in the making of the soldier.

On the evening of the drill Colonel Ward was in command, the two new field officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve and Major Crager, likewise present, and during the evening giving excellent evidence of their competency. This being the second appearance of the regiment in its new dress, large

numbers could scarcely be expected. Nevertheless, it paraded over two hundred strong. The large number of spectators present watched with apparent interest every movement of the command, and freely expressed their admiration. Brigadier-General Ward, the commandant of the First brigade, being present with his staff, in full uniform, the regiment, immediately after assembly, formed for review. This was very creditably performed, and at its conclusion a number of battalion movements were executed, and generally well executed. The few errors that occurred were only minor ones. The men appeared a little ill at ease in their new uniforms, which was natural enough, but they will soon "get the hang" of them. At the termination of the movements the command halted in line, and Company E (Webster Guard) was ordered to the front, that the silver medals might be presented to those members who participated in the competition drill with the Montgomery Guards, of Boston, in 1868. We were not a little surprised to observe that the members, in stepping forward as their names were called, remained at a "support," instead of coming to a "carry." There was no excuse for this. The lieutenant in command had his back to the company and perhaps did not observe the error, but it should have been observed by the regimental commander. At the conclusion of the presentation, which was preceded by a few remarks by Colonel Ward, the company were exercised in the manual, which, although well executed, was not equal to some of the company's previous performances; but this is to be accounted for, perhaps, by the fact of there being a strange officer in command, and the company's being taken unaware and with gloves on, though the latter were afterwards removed. By direction of the colonel, commandants assumed command of their companies and the line was broken for a re-formation for dress parade. The band then performed a few selections and the companies held independent parades for a short time, finally all halting except Company E, which gave a short, creditable exhibition in company movements, which would have been better if the men had been enabled to hear the commands, but the loud notes of Otto's brassy tooters rather interfered. The ceremony of dress parade, which followed, was well performed, and the closing drill of the Twelfth this season was, taken all together, one of the most successful ever held by the command. We cannot close without paying tribute to the careful instructions given by Colonel Ward, and the capable assistance rendered by Adjutant Murphy at this and previous drills of the regiment.

In compliance with brigade and regimental orders, this command will parade, in fatigue uniform, on Friday, June 3, for drill, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Line will be formed in Washington Square, right on Fifth avenue, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This command is ordered to assemble for drill and instruction at the armory, corner of Bushwick Boulevard and Stagg street, in fatigue dress (white gloves), on Wednesday, June 1, at 8 o'clock P. M.; also on the 7th June, at 7 o'clock A. M., with one day's rations, for drill, instruction, and review, at Prospect Park. The following promotions are announced: First Sergeant John Mannhardt to be captain, vice Henry Koerner, Company C; rank from March 19. The following non-commissioned officers having passed examination their election is confirmed: Corporal John B. Hoffmann to be sergeant, Private Charles Maurer to be corporal, Company B; rank from April 20. On Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., Major Henry Edw. Roehr was elected lieutenant-colonel of this command, and Captain John Rueger major.

CAN MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BE IMPRISONED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF FINES?—The question of the liability of members of the National Guard to personal imprisonment for non-payment of fines imposed by military courts-martial is exciting considerable discussion, and has been again brought up before Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, in the matter of one James Gasner, a member of the Ninth Infantry N. G. S. N. Y., it being claimed not only that the decision of Judge Ingraham was erroneous, but that the defect, if any, existing in the law was cured by the act of 1870.

The decision as rendered by Judge Cardozo, as we expected, is similar to the ruling of Judge Ingraham, and is as follows:

The prisoner must be discharged. The act of March 17, 1870, does not aid the respondent, because section 214 confines itself to proceedings to enforce the collection of fines and penalties imposed by "any court-martial authorized by the act." The court-martial which imposed the penalty upon the relator was not authorized by the act of March 17, 1870, which was not then in existence, but was authorized by the statutes as they existed when the court convened in February, 1870. This case must be decided, therefore, according to the law as it stood prior to the recent legislation. Legal proceedings, therefore, had not been affected or destroyed by that statute (Section 208). Judge Ingraham, before the recent statute, had held in the matter of Wm. Sinclair, Jr., that the power to imprison for non-payment of military fines had been taken away, and, without stopping to examine the question, I follow his ruling as a matter of course. It would produce inextricable confusion, and bring the administration of justice into contempt, if each officer of co-ordinate jurisdiction should treat every question as if it were *res nova* until the point was settled by an appellate tribunal. The only proper course, when a question has been fully considered and disposed of by one judge, is for every other judge of the court to act upon that decision as conclusive of the law until reviewed by an appellate court. It follows that the prisoner must be discharged.

According to the principle of *stare decisis*, Judge Ingraham's construction of the act must be followed by all judges succeeding him at Special Term until it is overruled by an appellate tribunal. Neither do we consider that the new law helps the difficulty. Section 214 provides that for the purpose of enforcing fines imposed by any court-martial authorized under this act personal imprisonment may be ordered, while the act itself is drawn as a new act, and is in no respect an amendment of the old one.

We do not consider, however, that the decision of Judge Ingraham will be sustained by the General Term in June, as it is based on a most narrow construction of the act. We have heretofore shown how the opinion rendered ignored the law of 1866. It now seems that the Judge disregards this act for the following reason: The original law provided that a warrant should be issued, etc., and on default of sufficient goods and chattels personal arrest should be made, and then provided that no property should be exempt from levy. The law of 1865 struck out the clause about personal arrest, which left the clause about exemption of property follow the directions about the warrant. The act of 1866 was drawn in the usual loose manner in which the Legislature assists the National Guard, and although actually restoring to the section the words previously stricken out, did so by tacking them upon the end, instead of restoring them to their previous position, so that the act reads "shall issue a warrant . . . to levy such fines . . . of the goods and chattels of such delinquent. No property shall be exempt from the payment of such fines, and in default of sufficient goods then to take the body of such delinquent and convey him to the common jail."

From this it seems perfectly plain that the sentence in italics should be read parenthetically, and cannot be considered as nullifying the following paragraph. This is particularly the case when it is considered that this (225th) section only applies to the form of the warrant, and that the succeeding section, which is conceded to be in force, expressly requires the jailer to receive and closely confine such delinquent.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL TOWNSEND'S ANNUAL REPORT for the year ending December 31, 1869, contains much that concerns the interests of the National Guard of New York. Under this and other administrations of the State the force has been gradually reduced, until now nearly all the dead-and-alive organizations have been weeded out, leaving it at present considerably smaller as to numbers, but really more efficient than at any time since its organization. The assistance required from the State for the maintenance of this West Point or Military Academy, as it were, of the Volunteer Army, is comparatively small. Considering the service rendered, the sum of \$200,000, or \$10 per man, now appropriated, is paltry indeed; or, to use the language of the Adjutant-General, "certainly very moderate." But so long as the people fail to appreciate the services of the National Guard, and its importance as a military police, this small sum is probably all we can expect. That the National Guard maintains itself at so high a standard with so little aid from the State is the best evidence of the zeal and high character of its members; and in these times of full-dress, besides fatigue, uniforms, there is quite a heavy call on the individual members. The State, it is true, to a certain extent, renders assistance in the part payment for these uniforms, but it might well do more, and so relieve the young recruit of the fear of incurring too great expense. If we are to have brisk recruiting indeed, the State must show more liberality. Yet, coldly as it is nurtured by the authorities, the National Guard bravely flourishes, and never was there better *esprit de corps* than to-day. The N. G. S. N. Y. holds its place proudly at the head of the military service of the country, and will not fail to keep it.

The report of General Townsend is well and concisely written. We subjoin extracts which embody nearly all that is of general interest:

Finding that, generally, the condition of the National Guard was efficient and satisfactory, I have endeavored to pursue a course that would maintain the excellent organization which had been established by my predecessors; and, for the present, only looked to a reduction of the force as the most important object to be accomplished. With that view the Legislature, at its last session, provided for the reduction of the aggregate number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates from 30,000 to 20,000; and that requirement has been already so far carried out that the present number is only 22,538. In appearing before the Military and Finance Committees of the Legislature, I took the ground that 20,000 was a sufficient number for the aggregate force of the National Guard, and that, for aiding in its support, \$200,000 should be appropriated annually, to be paid out of the general fund of the State. In urging these views, I called attention to the fact that, for all the purposes that a standing army could be required by the State, the National Guard answered perfectly well, and that the expense to the State of only \$10 per man yearly was certainly very moderate. Of course, the whole cost of supporting the organization is much more in money alone, but the members of it contribute the balance as well as give their time and services gratuitously. And, in this connection, I would remark, that I cannot see how the propriety of exempting them from taxation to a moderate amount, and also from jury duty, can be questioned; for surely it is small compensation for the services they render. The unanimity with which the Legislature and its committees acted upon these matters thus presented to them, leads me to believe that, if the National Guard will always do justice to itself, there will be no difficulty in keeping up the organization on its present basis, and obtaining from the general fund of the State \$200,000 annually to aid in its support.

It seems to me that the necessity, as well as importance, of maintaining the National Guard, for reason of the physical and moral support which it gives to the civil authorities, is so evident that it is unnecessary to repeat the argument which has been so often made on this ground in its favor; and when, in addition to that, the benefit which was derived from the organization in furnishing volunteers during the late war of the Rebellion is considered, it surely must be admitted by all that it should receive the fostering aid of the State.

The National Guard, at present, comprises three regiments, one battalion, and four separate troops of cavalry; three battalions and eight separate batteries of artillery; and forty-seven regiments and three battalions of infantry.

For reason of the sparseness of population in the districts where some of the regiments are located, which renders it impracticable to keep up a regimental organization, there are a number of the regiments which should be reduced to battalions; and I am decidedly of the opinion that it is unnecessary to have either regiments or battalions of cavalry or artillery, and that the organizations of those arms of the service should be confined to separate troops or batteries attached to brigades or divisions. With respect to the artillery, I am convinced that most of the batteries should be armed with the light twelve-pounder howitzer, called mountain howitzer, with which a few of the batteries are now armed, because it is a weapon that is not only exceedingly well adapted for service in case of riot and like disturbances, but, as the guns are so light that they can be readily drawn by the men, the use of horses is dispensed with, and much expense saved thereby. If a satisfactory price could be obtained for the Parrott and DeLafield guns, which the State owns and with which most of the batteries are armed, I should recommend that the change be made at once; but, as no such price can be obtained at present, it should be made gradually, as the condition of the military fund will warrant.

STATE ARSENALS.

As the State does not need for the storage of its military property more than three arsenals, it is desirable that all the arsenals and armories other than those located in the cities of New York, Albany, and Buffalo should be turned over to the county authorities of the localities in which they are situated, and that boards of supervisors of those several counties should be charged with the care of them. Such change would save the State from considerable expense, and would be doing no injustice to those localities; but, to the contrary, those counties would still have the advantage over most of the other counties of the State in having armories thus provided without any expense to them for building or renting.

Last winter my attention having been called by the municipal authorities of the City of New York to the dangerous condition of the east wall of the State Arsenal building in that city, and also those same authorities having required that the ammunition stored therein should be no longer kept there, as it was not safe, under your instructions I laid the matter before the Committee of Ways and Means, and a law was passed by the Legislature, making an appropriation of \$30,000 to pay for repairing the said building and constructing a magazine therein, and also providing for obtaining what additional land might be required for the purposes of said arsenal. The repairing of the building, and the construction of the magazine have been completed, and proceedings to take the additional land required, by the right of eminent domain, have been instituted and are progressing. That any additional land was required was owing to the fact that the building encroached several inches upon the adjacent lot, which does not belong to the State; and it was deemed advisable to obtain more than those several inches, for the purpose of securing the east wall of the arsenal building from injury by the blasting of the rock which underlies it and extends upon the adjacent lot, and which blasting the owner of that lot has a right to do, to a certain depth, for his own purposes, and without rendering himself liable for damage to his neighbor's building. The additional land to be thus taken measures eight feet four inches on Thirty-fifth street, and the same in the rear, and is ninety-eight feet nine inches deep; and when it has been obtained the State Arsenal property will form a parallelogram of two hundred and eight feet four inches on Thirty-fifth street, and ninety-eight feet nine inches on Seventh avenue.

BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Military Statistics is at present located and well accommodated in a building near the Capitol, for which rent at the rate of \$1,500 per annum is paid. An assistant, Miss L. Dempsey, a capable and efficient person, who has been connected with this bureau for several years, is especially charged with its care, and she manages it with satisfaction to this department, and to the public visiting the institution.

BREECH-LOADERS.

Now that, with the use of metallic cartridges, the mechanism of breech-loaders has been so perfected that the superiority of a musket loading at the breech over one loading at the muzzle is no longer questioned, it is very desirable that the infantry of the National Guard should be armed with them. The State owns a large number of Springfield rifle muskets, of the latest models, loading at the muzzle, and most of the regiments and battalions of infantry are armed with them. To make the change in the most economical manner would be to have these muzzle-loaders altered to breech-loaders; and, notwithstanding the late administration decided that they should be altered on the "Roberts" plan, at an expense of seven dollars a piece, I would recommend that, when the change is made, they be altered on the plan adopted by the War Department, and on which the rifle muskets now in use by the United States troops were altered. My reasons for making this recommendation are, that altering them in this manner, which probably you could have done at the Springfield armory, would cost much less money, would be converting them into a weapon which has been thoroughly tested in service for a length of time and found to be entirely satisfactory, and that there would be the further advantage to be derived from having the National Guard armed in the same manner as the United States troops, and using the same kind of ammunition and the same tactics.

What, in my opinion, would be still better, would be to get the War Department to exchange them for the "Springfield breech-loading rifle musket," model of 1868, which is the model of 1863 altered for loading at the breech, with the barrel reduced in calibre to .50 and in length to thirty-six inches, and having a new back sight for aiming at distances ranging up to 1,000 yards, and also an improved ramrod. This model of 1868 was got up at the Springfield armory year before last under the direction of Brevet Colonel J. G. Benton, major of ordnance, and commanding officer of that armory, and it seems to me to be the perfection of an altered rifle musket. Including all that it is necessary to do in altering rifle muskets of the model of 1863 to that of 1868, the cost is less than seven dollars apiece, and therefore I think it would be best to make the exchange above indicated as soon as it can be brought about, and the appropriations for military purposes will warrant it.

I do not deem it necessary to recite here what occurred with respect to a certain arrangement with the late Commissary-General of Ordnance made with the "Roberts Breech-Loading Arms Company" for the alteration of 10,000 Springfield rifle muskets belonging to the State to breech-loaders, for that matter was reported to the Senate last winter in response to a resolution of that body calling upon the Adjutant-General for information relating thereto, and a copy of that report, as well as a copy of Brevet Major-General James McQuade, Inspector-General's report, on the same subject, will be found in the appendix; but I would recommend that

legal proceedings be taken to recover from that company those arms (or like ones, or their value in money) which were delivered by the late Commissary-General of Ordnance to the "Roberts Breech-Loading Arms Company," and which the said company still retain, notwithstanding the demand I made for them, under your direction, in January last.

General Townsend, in conclusion, refers to the bill presented by him at the last session of the Legislature, re-enacting the Military Code, with amendments, and returns his acknowledgments to the members of the National Guard for the manner in which they have seconded his efforts, and to Colonel Stonehouse, assistant adjutant-general, to Major Alfred Taylor, chief clerk, and to the other clerks and messengers in his office for the unremitting industry and faithfulness with which they have always discharged their duties.

The report of Inspector-General McQuade, accompanying that of the Adjutant-General, is a very concise and business-like document, containing returns made by different organizations of the State in accordance with the Regulations, a statement of parades ordered, etc. The report contains, besides, a memorandum of the organizations officially visited by the Inspector-General, but is without the usual comment as to their condition. It concludes with the following general remarks:

I have the honor to report that decided improvement has been attained by the officers and men of the National Guard during the year, and that the General Regulations have been observed, except in the transmittal of returns. In this regard there has not been a strict observance of the General Regulations.

I beg leave to report, in conclusion, that I have no suggestions to make. The judicious and carefully considered amendments to the military law which will be submitted to the Legislature at its next session, by the Adjutant-General, renders suggestions unnecessary. In my opinion, the proposed amendments contain everything necessary to provide a perfect system of government for the National Guard of the State.

The reports of Assistant Adjutant-General Stonehouse, Miss Lizzie Dempsey, Bureau of Military Statistics, and Paymaster-General McGee, are merely statistical in their character.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—On the occasion of the field day of this brigade, on the 3d of June, orders from these headquarters direct that the First, Twenty-second, and Seventy-ninth regiments to proceed by the way of Catherine Ferry, and take cars at the corner of Sands and Jay streets, Brooklyn, by the Coney Island route, in the order named. The detail to be 35 men to a car. The Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first regiments by the way of Fulton Ferry, and take cars by the Flatbush avenue route, in the order named. The detail to be about 30 men to a car. The fare will be eight dollars per car, including return. In event of rain, the brigade will assemble on the following Friday, 10th June.

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—The regiments of this brigade, Brigadier-General Burger commanding, are directed to parade for field practice, and for review, at Prospect Park parade ground, Brooklyn, on Friday, June 3. Brigade line will be formed on the ground at 9:30 o'clock A. M. precisely. Major Julius Bookell, of the Eleventh regiment of Infantry, is appointed officer of the day. Lieutenant Charles Lamb, of the Fifth regiment of Infantry, is appointed officer of the guard. The brigade staff, commanding officers of regiments, and other field officers, and the adjutants of the several regiments of this brigade are ordered to assemble in civil dress, for instruction, at 8 o'clock P. M. on the 27th and 31st days of May.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—In compliance with brigade and regimental orders, this command is directed to assemble, in full fatigue (grey) uniform, white gloves, at the regimental armory on Thursday, June 2, at 8 o'clock A. M. Regimental line will be formed in Thirty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 8:30 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.—In accordance with the requirements of the amended militia law of the State, Major-General Shaler notifies commanding officers of batteries, troops, and companies to furnish the required certified lists of members actually on duty to the Commissioner of Jurors on or before the 31st instant. Brigade commanders will forward to headquarters, on or before the 28th instant, a certified list of all officers and members of the command, comprising the general and general staff, field and staff officers, non-commissioned staff officers, musicians, and all other actual members of the several organizations in their respective brigades, not contained in the list to be furnished by the company commanders.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.—This command, on Monday afternoon last, paraded in Brooklyn in celebration of the anniversary of its departure for the war. Colonel Jos. Burger was in command, and the regimental line was formed in Montague street. The regiment, in its new uniform of blue frock-coats with green trimmings, cadet gray trousers and full dress hats, never made a finer appearance since its organization, and we wish we could likewise compliment it for proficiency in drill, which we trust we shall shortly be able to do; but a radical change must first be made in the officers, who, with but few exceptions, are at present woefully in want of military knowledge. The regimental adjutant consumed at least three-quarters of an hour in making equalization and formation. He should receive some instruction in his duties, and when instructed the commanding officer will do well to avoid constant interruptions and continuous changes of orders given by the adjutant. Then, again, it looks badly for the line to be necessarily reformed on account of six companies being in one wing and four in another. When a company commander is directed to assume eighth position in line, and instead of doing so endeavors to crowd into the seventh, disputing with the colonel and captain commanding the seventh company already in line, we think he is entitled to a reprimand, especially when this is attempted at both formations. The commandant of the color company should be more careful, and not allow himself to be corrected by a bystander. When members are detailed they should go willingly. It is not soldierly for an orderly sergeant or any member of the command to dispute with a superior officer, as was the case in several instances during the formation, and we might go on and offer any number of prominent suggestions to the command did our space allow. After formation, the regiment, numbering ten commands of ten files front, broke into column, and took a circuitous line of march for the Capitoline Grounds, first passing in review, on Fulton avenue, before His Honor Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn. On arriving at the Capitoline Grounds the command had a short rest, after

which it again formed line for review by Brigadier-General Thomas S. Dakin and staff, the commandant of the Fifth Brigade. The review was open to criticism, and at its conclusion, under the supervision of General Dakin, a short instruction drill was given, closing with a dress parade, the latter being a decided improvement on the former attempts of the regiment. We can see improvement in the Twenty-eighth as the men seem willing to learn. All it now requires is competent instructors. The turnout, for this regiment, was slim, but the threatening state of the weather doubtless caused this. Brigadier-General Dakin and staff made a very handsome appearance in full uniform, and were well mounted, but we would suggest the propriety of every member of the staff wearing spurs, as we noticed one without.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

On Thursday evening last, Colonel Ira L. Beebe, late commandant of the howitzer battery attached to the Eleventh brigade, and recently appointed chief of artillery on the staff of the Second division commander, received from the members of his former command the gift of a full and elegant set of horse equipments. In addition to these the colonel was presented with a handsome pair of epaulettes, a sword, sash and belt, a chapeau and fatigue cap—all the generous gifts of the members of the battery. The presentation took place at Colonel Beebe's residence, Quincy street, Brooklyn, and the presentation speech was made by Quartermaster-Sergeant Stagg, the whole affair being a *bona fide* surprise to the colonel. Company F, Sixth Infantry, has just lost by resignation its esteemed commandant, Captain S. Blum. The company hope, however, that the captain will be induced to reconsider his action. Captain Ava W. Powell, the recent efficient commandant of Company C, Thirtieth Infantry, on Thursday of last week was presented by the members of the company with a handsomely engrossed and framed set of resolutions, bearing in their centre a fine portrait of the recipient of the gift. Private Hollerly made the presentation. Captain Powell contemplates moving South permanently. The provisions of the new military code for the government of the National Guard forces of this State, are now in operation, and it will be well for all concerned to investigate the amended clauses, particularly those relating to the enforcement of the payment of fines and penalties. The decision of Judge Ingraham in the case of a member of the Seventy-first Infantry, for the time being rendered the collections of these dubious, and delinquents generally considered themselves free from the clutches of the marshals, but the new code is explicit and peremptory. We presume this case of the Seventy-first will be appealed next month, but we hear of little progress in the matter. Has it been dropped? Meantime another case is brought up before another judge for trial, the decision being the same. The interests of the National Guard suffer when a decision is given in favor of the delinquent. If all our judges and citizens oppose the National Guard, what will become of it finally? The Adjutant-General has authorized the full complement of officers and non-commissioned officers in the mounted batteries of the First division, and an election will be shortly held to fill the position thus vacated in Batteries B and K. The rumors published in various newspapers of the intended resignation of Major-General Shaler, are without any foundation whatever. So far from having promised to resign upon the dismissal of the charges recently preferred against him, we have it upon the best authority, that General S. had no correspondence with general headquarters upon that subject prior to the despatch received from the Adjutant-General announcing their dismissal, and in fact was not even aware that they had been sent to general headquarters. Quartermaster Allen, of General Burger's staff, on the 20th instant was elected Major of the Fifth Infantry. The changes of position of this new major have been various and rapid, and we trust now are permanent. The proposed encampment of the Fifth Infantry has fallen through, the State not having equipments for that purpose. The original time for field day of the Second brigade, which was to have taken place on the 6th June in the afternoon, has been changed to the 3d June at 9:30 A. M. A committee of the officers of the Second brigade waited on the Adjutant-General on Monday last, and had the day for review changed on account of the latter being Pfingsten, or Pentecost day—a great German festival. The First brigade occupy the same place (Prospect Park parade ground) on the afternoon of the same day. We fear some little confusion will occur in regard to transportation, etc. The complimentary concert and hop given last week under the auspices of the Sheltering Arms Bazaar, for the benefit and at the regimental armory of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, was an elegant affair and a gratifying success. On the occasion of the parade of the Ninth Infantry for field day at Prospect Park, it will be transported with joy—and a Sound steamer—from the foot of West Twenty-third street to Fulton ferry, Brooklyn. Why not be generous, Colonel Fisk, and include the Thirty-seventh Infantry which is small in numbers, and the steamer allows plenty of room? This suggestion emanates from us alone. The First Infantry justly claim that the new building being erected on Twenty-sixth street, adjoining the Ninth armory, was planned and is for its use, and that the Ninth have no claims upon it. As it is to be similar in size to the building already used by this latter regiment, of what benefit would be the change? Field days of the brigades of the first and second divisions will take place on the following days at Prospect Park parade grounds: June 2, Third brigade, 1:30 P. M.; June 3, Second brigade, 9:30 A. M., and First brigade, 2 P. M.; June 7, Eleventh brigade, 1:30 P. M.; June 8, Fifth brigade, 2 P. M. All to be reviewed by Adjutant-General Townsend. The residents of Flatbush, L. I., located near where the Brooklyn parade grounds are situated, have forwarded a remonstrance to the supervisors of Brooklyn against its use by the New York city militia, not on account of the militia alone, but the "camp followers," who, it is alleged, destroy property and disturb the peace of the neighborhood. The explanations of the judges on the "Vose" medal contest of the Twenty-second Infantry have been made satisfactory to the companies deprived of medals, who are satisfied that their decision was an impartial one, and the reported trouble on the part of one of the companies is unfounded.

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At an examination of applicants for commissions in the colored troops, before Major-General Casey, one aspirant from the neighborhood of Philadelphia was undergoing the usual questioning: "Mr. H—, what was your occupation before you entered the army?" "A telegraph operator, sir," was the response. "Well, sir, what is the motive power used in telegraphing?" "Electricity." "Will you please tell us the nature of electricity?" "Why, General, I have seen it, felt it, heard it; but I was never yet able to hold on to it long enough to examine it." "Indeed, sir; but they say Franklin succeeded in putting lightning in a bottle and corking it." "Oh, yes, sir; I have often seen bottled lightning down in Jersey, but I believe that has never been successfully used in telegraphing." Mr. H— received a lieutenant's commission a few days after.

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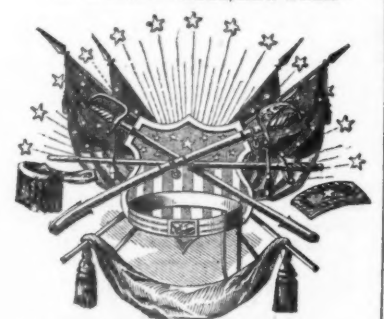
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C. D. SPENCER.

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Refers, by permission, to the proprietors of this journal.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C. }
WASHINGTON, April 22, 1870. }
SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 3d day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

CLASS NO. 1.

11,500 Yards of sky blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 64 inches wide, and to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).
4,600 Yards of dark blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 64 inches wide, to weigh 23 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).
2,000 Yards dark blue twilled Cloth, all wool free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).
200 Yards scarlet Cloth, all wool (cobineal dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

4,000 Yards 6-4 dark blue Flannel, for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed), 54 inches wide to weigh 12 ounces per yard.
13,000 Yards 3-4 dark blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed), 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.
1,600 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
5,000 Pairs woollen Socks, three sizes properly made, of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

3,000 Yards white Linen, for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
6,000 Yards white Linen, for shirts, 80 inches wide to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
14,000 Yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.
4,000 Yards of cotton Picking, for bedsacks, 36 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

800 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
500 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,600 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed), with ornaments.
1,000 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

300 Gross Coat Buttons, (eagle).
200 Gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle).
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (eagle).
800 Sets Epaulette Bullion, for privates.
5,000 Yards Yellow Binding.
2,500 Yards red Cord.
25 Swords for musicians.
100 Batter Drum Heads.
100 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 Sets Drum Snare.
20 Boxwood "B" Fifes.
50 Pairs Drumsticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

6,000 Pairs Army Booties, (infantry pattern).

CLASS NO. 7.

700 Bayonet Scabbards, with Frogs attached.
500 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,000 Knapsacks.
25 Sword Frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz:

Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woollen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for boys.
Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, 226 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, of _____, in the State of _____, and _____, of _____, in the State of _____, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____, for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
E. F., Guarantor.

I hereby certify that the above-named _____ are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.
Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to

Major WILLIAM B. SLACK,

Quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C. }
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1870. }
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday the 31st day of May next, for Furnishing Rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, viz:

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire;
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts;
BROOKLYN, New York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania;
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia;
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia;
MARE ISLAND, California.

Each Ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of Soft Bread or Flour or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Corn Meal; and to every one hundred Rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy; ten pounds of green Coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters—necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork, No. 1 prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as Extra Superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee good Rio; the Sugar good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, &c., to be of good quality.

At subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned, _____, of _____, in the State of _____, and _____, of _____, in the State of _____, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____, for rations as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

I hereby certify that the above-named _____ are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, or collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.
Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned,

WILLIAM B. SLACK,

Major and Quartermaster,
U. S. Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S. }
FORT COLUMBUS, NEW YORK HARBOR, }
April 28, 1870. }

PROPOSALS in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. on May 28, 1870, for supplying FRESH BEEF

to the troops stationed at Forts Columbus and Wood, New York Harbor, and New York City. The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), and to be delivered at the posts above named free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.

Separate proposals in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above-mentioned, for supplying Commissioned Officers and their families, stationed at the aforesaid places or those supplied therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloins and Porter House Steaks, Standing Ribs or Rib-Roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the first day of July, 1870.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, whose names must be entered in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. on the 28th proximo, at which time and place bidders are invited to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed,

H. G. RUTHERFORD,

Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

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PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, }
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1870, at two o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the U. S. Marines at the following places, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871; the wood is to be merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The Coal to be good white ash Anthracite Egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations, viz:

At Washington City, D. C.	Tons Coal.	Cords Wood.
200	125	150
Portsmouth, N. H.	125	150
Charlestown, Mass.	125	150
Brooklyn, N. Y.	200	150
Philadelphia, Pa.	120	120
Gosport, Va.	60	75
Pensacola, Fla.	—	125
Mare Island, Cal.	130	140

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the Wood or Coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,

Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H., }
April 30, 1870. }

PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 9 o'clock, A. M., May 30, 1870, for supplying Fresh Beef to the Troops at this post.

The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), and to be delivered at this post, free of cost, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times a week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for Beef to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.

Separate Proposals, in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned, up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this post or supplied therefrom, with such choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porterhouse steak, standing ribs, or ribs roast.

These contracts to be in force six months or such less time as the Commissary-General may direct, commencing on the first day of July, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

A deposit of fifty dollars shall accompany each proposal, which shall be returned to the owners, after the bids are opened, except that of the lowest responsible bidder or firm, whose money will be returned after the first satisfactory delivery of Fresh Beef for issue to the troops is made on the contract.

In case of failure, or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the Fresh Beef stipulated to be delivered, then the commissary at Fort Hamilton shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will require to enter into bonds for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the 30th day of May, 1870, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed Brevet Colonel R. M. HALL, Quartermaster First Artillery, A. C. S., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

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5,000 " " " " " " " "	"	"	"
5,000 " " " " " " " "	"	"	"
2,000 Spencer " " " " " " " "	"	"	"
30,000 " " " " " " " "	"	"	"
500 " " " " " " " "	"	"	"
2,000 Joslyn Single Breech-loading Carabines.	"	"	"
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and **Egg Bowls**, with **Weichsel Stems**, as Pipes
which hold the most of Tobacco, and as the most durable and prac-
tical ones, they being the easiest to clean; and the **Hamburg**
Bowls, having the largest surface to show color.



Being represented extensively in the Army and Navy by our goods, and the members thereof
being mostly smokers, we are desirous to have our Pipes, which are considered equalled by none, more
extensively used by the members of the Army and Navy, and therefore offer them at the following
prices:

We will sell a No. 3 Pipe for \$5, and charge \$1 additional for every number
higher; therefore No. 4 costs \$6, No. 6 \$8, No. 8 \$10, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4
to 8 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

In the price is included a case and a Weichsel stem.

Good Amber Mouthpieces for Weichsel Stems we will sell from \$1 to \$2 50 a
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We will send by express, to collect on delivery amount and charges.

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the respective Commissions in Europe, and will ever uphold the fair fame we have acquired in the
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